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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 223 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20 1913. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Nov.	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
29th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina	12500
13th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
27th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia.....	10500
10th ,,	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
24th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st. ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,,	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st. ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia...	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ,,	Salsette ..	8000	Medina.....	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa.....	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April, 1914.

The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to,

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.
186

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	....	18th. Nov.
Penang Maru	S.Murazumi	5500	20th. Nov.	28th. Nov.
Inaba Maru.	S. Tominaga.	6189	30th. Nov.	12th. Dec
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	14th. Dec.	26th. Dec.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	28th. Dec.	9th. Jan.
KamakuraMar	T. Hori.	6126	11th. Jan.	23rd. Jan.
RangoonMaru	T. Date.	4936	25th. Jan.	6th. Feb.
KawachiMaru	A.Christiansen	6163	8th. Feb.	20th. Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5500	22nd. Feb.	6th. Mar.
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	8th. Mar.	20th. Mar.
BombayMaru	Y. Tozawa.	4625	22nd. Mar.	3rd. Apr.
ColomboMaru	N.Kawashima	4709	5th. Apr.	17th. Apr.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
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SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.		Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona	A&C	7467	21st Jan.....	....
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475*	23rd Feb.....	21st Feb.....
City of Calcutta	A&C	7680*	12th Mar....	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall	A	5321	21st Mar	....
City of Manchester	A&C	5551	....	25th Mar...
City of Paris	A&C	9232*	13th April....	11th April..
City of Karachi	A&C	5596	....	22nd April
City of Lahore	A&C	6875	....	29th April..
City of Birmingham	A&C	7475	27th May ...	25th May .

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	.....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....£ 2,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....£ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,040,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer point)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

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Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

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FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent p.a.

SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent p.a.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.

SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.

All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED.

INTEND to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DWARKA 1695, Fri. 21st Nov. *5 a.m. Direct.
LHASA, 2184, Mon. 24th Nov. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
DUMRA 1695, Th. 27th Nov. 9 a.m. ‡C. M.
‡Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1895 tons, on Thursday, 27th November, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA" 3164 tons, on Tuesday, 25th November, calling at Verawal Mongrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 27th Nov.
†PUNDUA	3305	,, 11th December.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

20th November, 1913.

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Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£600,000

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BRAND.	Price. Rs	a.	p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6	0	2	per case
White Rose 150 deg	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg ..	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 ting
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Sole Agents for the
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If you are in need of a SOVEREIGN cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

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Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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All the world over the name of GOERZ is synonymous with the best in Photographic Lenses and Cameras, not the most expensive, but THE BEST, and that at a moderate price.

The GOERZ TENAX will do everything a photographer is likely to photograph. It is complete, it is practical; he will not come across a subject for which it is not suitable. It is not expensive.

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We supply GOERZ Cameras from Rs. 95 upwards in sizes varying from 1¼" x 2⅛" to 8½" x 6½".

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REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

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Dindigul Pearls with rings	...	...	..	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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THE Best Beer, the Lightest and the Brightest Beer is admitted on all hands to be "GOLD BOCK." It is not a chemical preparation but is made of pure malt and hops, and although it has all the true characteristics of the much appreciated bitter beer, is a beer which can be consumed even in the hottest weather without fear of those disturbing results which attend the drinking of a full-bodied beer. Sole Agents: R. D. HUGHES and Co., Hornby House, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the world-known Bluthner Pianos.

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A B.A., C. E. ASSISTANT ENGINEER with 1st class certificate, having 5 years practical experience in P. W. D. is desirous of situation as an assistant to an Engineering or Contractor's firm in or out of Bombay. For particulars apply to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0813.

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Applications with above qualifications clearly given therein will be received up to 1st December by
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar,
(Rajputana).

STAINED GLASS WINDOWS.—WANTED an experienced MAN, capable of undertaking repairs to stained glass windows. Communications to GARRISON ENGINEER, Military Works, Bombay.

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WANTED—Paying Guests at Landour (Mussoorie) for 1914. Fine grounds. Badminton Court.
Apply VISITOR, Ivy House, Monghyr.

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WANTED a smart Tailor's Cutter. Pay according to qualifications. Good prospects for a really efficient Cutter.—Apply soon with copies of testimonials to the MANAGER, The Moradabad Trading Co., (Tailoring Dept.), Ganj, Moradabad.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS at all, yet unrepresented stations on salary or liberal commission or both to popularise our provident Marriage Schemes. Apply, Managing Agents. The City Insurance Society Ltd., 7 Shallow Lane Calcutta. 0639

WANTED HOUSE SURGEON for the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, Bhopal. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with free quarters; also a MATRON. Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 100 per mensem, by yearly increments of Rs. 10. Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE high class STEAM TURBINE, adaptable to work with the exhaust of a high class Superheated compound Engine. Representatives of well-known makes please apply to
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WANTED an Assistant Master, trained and good at games, on Rs. 125 with food and quarters.
A Matron, preference given to applicants with knowledge of nursing, on Rs. 50 with food and quarters.
Apply with testimonials, which will not be returned, to the HEAD MASTER, Cathedral High School for Boys, Lahore.

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WANTED two ASSISTANT TEACHERS for A. V. School, Ankleshwar, one B.A., (with Persian preferred) and another P. E. or Intermediate (with Sanskrit preferred). Apply soon to the Undersigned stating second language, voluntary subjects, if any, and salary
MOTILAL N. DALAL,
Chairman,
Municipal School Board,
Ankleshwar.
Ankleshwar, 12th November, 1913.

FOR SALE:

A CHILD'S PONY FOR SALE, young chestnut Gelding with numdah ring saddle and bridle complete Rs. 40. Photo sent.—Apply Mrs. TRYHORNE, Jhanoli Gate, Ahmednagar.

B. A. G. Aged. I. P. A. C. Station game polo. Very handsome pony. Showy, Infantry charger. Exceptionally good hack. Hunted this season ..... Rs. 450
2. G. A. G. Aged. I. P. A. C. Fast handy station polo pony, steady trapper, does not mind anything. Carries lady ..... ,, 500
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Offers considered.
Apply to Capt. LAW, Poona.

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FOR SALE, KNAKE PIANO, Rs. 500; Pianola, Rs. 400; 200 rolls, Rs. 250. If taken together, Rs. 1,000. J. BENSON, Thana.

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FOR SALE.—A 40 H. P. Daimler, just been thoroughly overhauled and done up at Kilburn & Co., Calcutta. In excellent condition. With all accessories.
A bargain, Rs. 3,000.
Apply Capt. WATSON-SMYTH, Government House, Lucknow.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN CAR, three seater, 4 cylinder, 22 H.-P. complete lamps five (gas, electric, oil) Stepney wheel, screen, hood, horn, clock, mirror tools etc. Rs. 1,800 or nearest offer. A BARGAIN. Very little used in excellent condition. Reason for selling owner wants 4 seater.—Apply to No.135, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0812.

FOR SALE.—The Abbey Hill Estate, Mussoorie, United Provinces, consisting of 87 acres of land, on which are the houses "The Abbey", "Grant Castle", "Hazel Brae", "Frankfort", "Seafield" and "Lochletter". Also several good building sites.—For further particulars apply to Mr. A. GRANT, care of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., Bombay.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

LANDSLIP, Br. Aus. G., 8 years.	Rs.	2,000
QUARTZ, G. A. G., aged	,,	1,300
JANETTE, Ch. Aus. M., 7 years.	,,	1,200
FOX, Ch. Aus. M., 7 years	,,	1,500
Also		
DUNGIVEN, Ch. Aus. M., aged, charger and hack	,,	500

Apply Capt. R. J. H. BADDELEY,
Indore, C. I.

4 CYLINDER 10 H.-P., 5 seater, CLEMENT BAYARD Motor Car. In perfect order. Cost new Rs. 5,000 only 5 months ago. Price Rs. 3,800. No offers.—Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road.

TO BE LET.

BELLA VISTA TO LET, ground floor, Drawing Room, Dining and 4 Bedrooms, Kitchen, Bath, and Outhouses. Five minutes from B. B. Matunga Station.—Apply Mr. D. MIRANDA on Premises.

TO BE LET, Colaba Reclamation, ORIENT BUILDING, 2nd Floor, open to South-west, sea view of Back Bay, 3 Bed-rooms, El. Lights, Hot and Cold Baths. S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo St.

BOARD RESIDENCE Superior accommodation offered married couple with private family. Terms 300 per mensem. Locality Wodehouse Road. Box 132 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 0792

TO BE LET shop with UPPER STOREY at Shaik Memon Street oposite Juma Masjid now in occupation of Messrs. Edulji Brothers, Chemists and Druggists. For particulars apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors, Fort. 0794

TO BE LET at Mahableshwar JEEJEE LODGE (Hot season Rs. 1,200; Cold season Rs. 150 per month) and DHUN VILLA (Hot season Rs. 800; Cold season Rs. 100 per month). Apply Mrs. P. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Pedder Road, Bombay. 0711

TO BE LET Good Small Offices—Rents from Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0815.

NOTICES.

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING & PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited by the Undersigned with a deposit of Rupees 1,000 for the erection of a range of Godowns at the above Company's Press at Carnac Bridge Road, Bombay, till WEDNESDAY, the Third December, 1913, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).
Plans, condition of contract and specification of work can be obtained from the Company's Architect, Mr. Munchershaw N. Chandabhoy, M.S.A., M.S.E., (Lon.), at Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, Apollo Street, Fort.
The total estimated costs of the Godowns to be erected at present and hereafter will be about Rs. 2,00,000.
The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & Co.,
Address:—
Ismail Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN Examination will be held in Bombay, Karachi, Poona, Belgaum and Ahmedabad on the 1st December, 1913, for twenty-seven appointments as probationers in the European and Anglo-Indian portion of the Signalling establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, Bombay Circle. Candidates should be between the ages of 15 and 20 in the case of boys and between 16 and 20 of girls, and must have passed the VII Standard of a European School or the VI of an English teaching School and will be examined in Dictation only at the local Telegraph Office. Applications accompanied by Birth, School and Nationality Certificates IN ORIGINAL must be made immediately to the Postmaster-General, Telegraphic Traffic Branch, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before the 25th November, 1913. No applications will be considered unless accompanied with the certificates mentioned above in original, Probationers will receive an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem while under training extending over a period of twelve months and if successful in the final examination will be appointed as Telegraphists.
C. BABINGTON,
For Postmaster-General,
Telegraph Traffic Branch, Bombay.
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR DAILY through service between Bombay and Delhi; Ghaziabad; Meerut; Saharanpur; Lahore, Rawalpindi; Peshawar, Simla, Cawnpore and Lucknow, Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans. Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka via D. U. K. (for Simla) and between Bombay and Peshawar.

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay. H. M.	Stations.		Up To Bombay. H. M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
22-26 Arr.	Manmad	Dep	7-24
8-18 ,,	Bhopal	,,	21-16
11- 4 ,,	Bina	,,	18-32
13-25 ,,	Jhansi	,,	15-57
15-14 ,,	Gwalior	,,	13-48
17-45 ,,	Agra Cantonment	,,	11-14
18-41 ,,	Muttra	,,	10-19
21- 0 ,,	Delhi	,,	8- 0
21-30 Dep.	Ghaziabad	Arr.	7-35
22- 9 ,,	Meerut Cantonment	Dep.	7- 5
23-10 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	5-59
1-24 ,,	Ambala Cantonment	,,	3-58
3- 0 ,,	Ludhiana	,,	2-11
5-18 ,,	Jullundur	,,	23-44
6-24 ,,	Amritsar	,,	22-37
8- 4 ,,	Lahore	,,	21- 1
9-33 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	20- 0
16- 5 ,,	Peshawar Cantonment	,,	13-32
20-13 Arr.		,,	8-48

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H.M.	Stations.		Up H.M.
17-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
21- 0 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
21-30 Dep.		Arr.	7-10
2-45 Arr.	Ambala	Dep.	2-17
3-40 Dep.		Arr.	1-50
5.33 Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	0-40
6-15 Dep.		Arr.	0-11
12-45 Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H.M.	Stations.		Up. H.M.
12-15 Dep.	Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arr.	12-35
13-25 ,,	Jhansi	Dep.	15-57
14- 0 Arr.		Arr.	15-20
16-20 Dep.	Orai	Dep.	13-14
18-45 ,,	Cawnpore	,,	11- 8
20- 0 Arr.	Lucknow	,,	9-45

For up journey, read from bottom to top on right hand side.
A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
262.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning resasons for doing so.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT CONCERNS.

I' ABDUL HOOSAIN CURIM hereby NOTIFY that I am no longer connected with the firm of Messrs. Ramdas Meghji and Co. or Ebrahimji Habibulla and Co. I am in no way liable for any transactions whatever they may be of the firms.
(Sd.) ABDUL HOOSAIN ABDUL CURIM.
0819

THE COLABA GENERAL RELIEF FUND (FOR PALITANA, &C.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Fund will be held at the Bombay Cotton Exchange Co.'s Rooms, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the recommendation of the Managing Committee to grant an appropriate sum from the Balance in hand to the South African Indian Committee for the relief of the distressed Passive Resisters.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 638 of 1913.
Re PARASRAM RAMDHANDAS GOPIKRISHNA RAMWALLABH, BRIJKRISHNA RAMVALABH LALCHAND RAMVALABH AND HEMRAJ RAMGOPAL, Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Parasram Ramdhandas Gopikrishna Ramvalabh, Brijkrishna Ramvalabh, Lalchand Ramvalabh and Hemraj Ramgopal have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 19th day of November 1913.
R B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, 19th November, 1913 0818

THE TATA MILLS, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agents of the above Company in their office in Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, upto 1 p. m. (S. T.), on Thursday the 27th day of November, 1913, for the construction of Mill Buildings.
2. Forms of tender, terms and conditions of contract specification &c. of the buildings and schedule of rates can be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of Rs. 10/-.
3. The drawing of the proposed buildings will be shown and any further information that may be required will be given by the Company's Engineer in the Office.
4. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000/- in cash, or public securities to be paid to the Agents, and to be forfeited in the case of withdrawal of tender, or refusal to sign contract.
5. The contractor whose tender may be accepted will have to deposit a further sum to make the total deposit equivalent to 2 per cent on the contract amount.
6. The AGENTS do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
TATA SONS & CO.,
Agents, The Tata Mills, Limited.
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 18th November, 1913. 0822

NOW OUT.

THE INDIAN STAMP ACT
FOR
Students and Practitioners
BY
PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., L..M.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY.

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900-1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

With an Appendix.

Containing the full Text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc,

Price Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son,
Booksellers,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES

APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 8-30 10,
TO-NIGHT:
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO

THE ALCAZAR **CINEMA DE LUXE.**
6-30 Where Everybody Steers. TWICE NIGHTLY. **10**
Performances will start punctually

ENTIRE CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.
The seating has been rearranged for the comfort of all Patrons.
Our motto:—"ALWAYS AHEAD."
Complete change of Programme Weekly.
TO-NIGHT'S "BILL"
!!YETTMAH!!
IN A NEW SERIES OF
WONDERFUL ILLUSIONS.

To-Night! To-Night! To-Night! **ELECTROCUTION CHAIR ILLUSION.**

Gorgeous Scenery. Elaborate costumes.

Miss SADIE WILLIAMS
THE SPARKLING SOUBRETTE.
In a Budget of New Songs and Duck Dance.

Glorious series of "STAR" FILMS
LAST VOYAGE OF THE "SANAWITTS."
A Thrilling Drama of the 'Sea.'

GILLEN ACROBATIC DUO (Variety.) SEVERAL COMICS.

"WIFFLES"
As an Eccentricity Expert.

PATHE'S GAZETTE with all the Home News.

Book Now. Telephone 2109.
Same Prices.

CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.

Sandhurst Road,
GIRGAUM.
Telephone No. 1272.

TIME:—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, 11 to 12-30.

Prices as usual.

"The Black Hand Gang"
The most sensational film of the day,
3,500 feet long.
By far the most thundering tale of a sacred oath lost to the charms of beauty.

First time in India.

Film supplied by K. A. Sethna & Co., of Kalbadevi, Cinematograph Specialists.

GRAND FANCY BAZAR.

The Members of St. Vincent de Paul Society, Byculla, with the help of their friends are organising a Grand Fancy Fair and Charity Bazaar which will be opened by Her Excellency Lady Wellingdon, on the 1st December in the Compound of St. Mary's High School, Nesbit Road, MAZAGON, and will last for five days, in aid of the new building of the Foundling Home.

MADRAS FINE ARTS SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL EXHIBITION will take place in February, 1914. For prospectus apply to
Lt-Col. C. DONOVAN, I.M.S.,
Hon. Secretary,
Madras Fine Arts Society.
Dunduan, Nungumbakam, Madras, S.W.

ALL INDIA HOCKEY TOURNAMEN

Will take place at Allahabad, during 1 week commencing 19th January, 1914.
Entries close on SATURDAY, 10th January, 1914.
Rules and particulars on application.
C. W. NEUMANN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary,
All India Hockey Tournament.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
Saturday, November 22nd and the
EMPIRE THEATRE

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
Monday and Tuesday November 24th and 25th,
THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA CO.
IN RAGTIME.
All New Artistes per this
P. & O. S. S. "ARCADIA"
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
THE NEW BANDMANN COMPANY.

IN a brilliant effusion of Comedy, Caprice, Gaiety and Mirth.
The enormously successful London Revue.
"STEP THIS WAY"
'EVERYBODY IS DOING IT"
From the Pavillion Theatre, London.
Written by Charles Wilmot, and Invention by Eric C. Rolls. New Costumes, New Scenery, New Effects, Everything New.
Prices of Admission:—
Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Re. 1.
PLAN, OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY IN THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
Saturday, November 22nd.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents
The New Bandmann Opera Company
In the latest London Ragtime Revues.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's Doing it.)
Note:—The above Company arrive in Bombay this week by the P & O S. S. "Arcadia", and will make their first appearance on Saturday.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 24th
and five following nights
at 9-30.
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO. JAN. MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.
PRICES:
Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60.
Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7.
Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Balcony Rs. 5.
Gallery Rs. 3.
Box Plan open at ROSE & Co.
Notice.—Good seats can still be booked for the first and subsequent performances.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS:

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL.

Thursday, 20th November at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY and Her Excellency LADY WILLINGDON (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Patron and President of the Society).

Cantata... ... ... **MAY QUEEN** ... ... Sterndale Bennett.
Ballad ... ... **BANNER OF . GEORGE** ... ... Elgar.

(For the first tim n Bombay.)

SOLOISTS.

Mrs. E. F. Halliwell .....Soprano. Miss M. Willson .... Contralto.
Mr. A. L. Cowen .....Tenor. Mr. Joseph Dodds ..... Bass.

WITH

Chorus of 70 voices.

By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.

Solo Pianist ... ... **Mr. Frank St. Leger.**
Conductor ... ... **Mr. Edward Behr.**

Prices.—Centre of Hall Rs. **4**, Sides of Hall Rs. **2**.

All Seats can be reserved.

Plan at MARCKS & Co., Lt.,

Esplanade Road, Fort.

0759

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A thrilling American War Drama

THE CIVILIAN.

The Story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Redskin Indians. A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.

THE RED INK TRAGEDY.
Another fine Bunny Comedy.

LOVED BY A KING.
A beautiful coloured Historical Drama.

THREE Shows Nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 *and* 10 to 11.
Saturday & Sunday 5-30 to 6 30.

FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

Charni Road. **Tel. No. 1271.**

AUCTION SALE:

D'LAL & COMPANY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th current, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 1, Churni Road under instructions from the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Thomas Fernandez and Clifford Fernandez the entire stock-intrade and godwill of Messrs. M. Fernandez and Sons carrying on business as Saddlers and Harness makers.

AUCTION SALE OF 1630 BALES COTTON.

Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at 5 p.m. (S. T.. on THURSDAY the 27th current at the Jatha of Messrs. Khimji Visram at Colaba by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Shrinivasdas Bavri, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Pokermul Fatehmul of Jaypur.

810 bales Agra Cotton Machine ginned.
820 bales (Rajputana) Jaypur Cotton (138 bales Machine ginned).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance shall be paid and the bales taken delivery of within 3 days from the day of sale.

The above bales are on view at the said Jatha of Messrs. Khimji, Visram, at Colaba.

D'LAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 259.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON WASTE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba near New Prince of Wales Press godown on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A large quantity of bales and loose cotton waste such as cop coloured sizing, reeling, top frame, boondas &c.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED HEMP.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 22nd November 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at Colaba near New Prince of Wales Press godown on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A large quantity bales and loose hemp.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

AUCTION SALE:

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 22ND NOVEMBER, 1913, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, next to the Admiralty House, and opposite the Bird Cage, very valuable handsome teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, such as dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, meatsafe, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, mirror back cabinets, corner cabinets, rich table ornaments, rich glass and crockeryware, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and hanging presses, tables and teapoys, etc. etc.

The property of Mrs. J. FINCH and others The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY THE 23RD NOV. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

On SUNDAY the 23rd November at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Nakhoda Lodge" on Clare Road, Byculla, next to Messrs. Macbeth Bros.' Show Rooms and opposite the House of Correction very handsome teak and blackwood French polished plain and carved household furniture such as sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, rich glass and crockeryware, drawing room suite of sofas, and chairs, handsome hall cabinets, corner cabinets marble top tables and teapoys, sweet toned cottage piano in good order, rich table ornaments and pictures, iron and wooden bedsteads, mirror door almiras, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, large collection of old Indian stamps, old China vases and jars, Persian and Indian carpets, etc.

The property of Mrs. M. Halse and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1913. 257

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROMPTON CEILING FANS.

FOR DIRECT CURRENT.

THE VERY BEST OBTAINABLE

HIGH BREEZE, LOW CONSUMPTION OF CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37 APOLLO ST.,

BOMBAY.

30-

AUCTION SALE:

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna. Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Amratlal Dayaram an Insolvent Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 20th Instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent in the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All the right title and interest of the above Insolvent in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground situate on the west side of Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay, admeasuring 65 square yards or thereabouts together with the houses buildings standing thereon and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 539, New No. Old Survey No. 232 and New Survey No. 8638 and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under A Ward No. 2181 and Street Nos. 126-128 and are bounded on the North by the house of Byramji Cowasji Baluwala, on the South by the house of Adamally Sultanally, on the East by the said Bazargate Street, on the West by the house of Cowasji Edalji Radaria.

For further particulars and printed conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji Devidas, Solicitors, at their office Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clovelly, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, (opposite Mr. Gaghon's bungalow), the very valuable and artistic and carved teak and blackwood and mahogany furniture by Robert Wimbridge, Dewji Canji and others, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, elegant sideboards and dinner waggon, first rate brass bedsteads, iron bedsteads, single and double almirahs, rich electric chandeliers and fans, richly carved blackwood furniture, English cushioned reclining chair, teapoys, upright grand cottage piano by Bord (French) Verandah benches, chairs, garden seats, large dressing, cheval glass, dressing tables, chest-of-drawers, panel cupboards, folding screens, large sliding dining table and chairs, solid mahogany wine cooler, meatsafed ice-box, folding mahogany card table, English plated bookstand, easy and low chairs, chicks, English earthenware, enamelled washing basins and copper enamelled bath tubs, etc., etc.

At 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1 rubber-tyred victoria by Simpson of Madras.

1 cabriolette by Windover, almost new.

The property of F. H. Simkins, Esq., of F. and C. Osler, Clovelly, Nepean Sea Road.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 250 BAGS WHEAT.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq. the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Basantram Chellaram and another Insolvents, traded as Tarachand Chellaram, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Monday, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort. The following:—

250 bags wheat.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of within 2 days after the day of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white, woollen and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, writing tables, sideboards, single and double almiras, easy chairs, hatstands, big dressing cheval glass, big iron safe by Godrej and sundries.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoola Mulla Abdulally.

1 vertical ram pump, 3in. by 3in.

By order of the Bank, concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

6 cases silvered and coloured copper foils.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estates of the following:—

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & Co., (Contd.)

Re:—Keshrimal Balchand, an Insolvent. 5 bales woollen and cotton piece-goods such as meltons, flannels, white drills, &c.

Re:—The Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld. (in liquidation).

1 big iron safe by Godrej.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Under instructions from the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the undermentioned deceased.

Re. W. C. PENNINGTON Esq., deceased.

1 Safety 5 Chambers Police Revolver No. 464 by Hopkins and Allen Arms Company with 4 bullets and 1 leather purse.

Re. J. S. STILES, Esq., deceased.

1 Six Chambered Weekly Patent Revolver No. 18438 W. G. Army Models with leather case.

Re. DR. WILLIAMS JONES ANDERSON, deceased.

Leather trunk and Wearing apparels, etc.

Re. HUGH SCORGIE, Esq., deceased.

Tables, Chairs, Books, Sticks, Wearing apparels, Leather Portmanteau and trunk, etc., etc.

By order of the Political Secretary of Bhopal Durbar.

1 Winchester single shot rifle and 200 cartridges.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred office shigram.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rahimtoolla Mulla Abdulally.

1 single cylinder 6 h.-p. 2 seated De Dion motor-car second-hand No. 1728.

1 8 to 10 h.-p. De Dion motor car No. 527. The property of a Parsee gentleman.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

1 grey horse.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 20th November, 1913.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The Elerman Line s.s. City of Calcutta Commander A. J. Elliott will sail from Bombay on the 20th instant with the following passengers. The medical inspection of passengers will be held at 11 a.m. at the Ballard Pier.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Mrs. Morgan and Infant.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA DUNKIRK.

Miss M. Bacon; Mrs. Mallinson, Mrs. J. Reilly 3 Children and Infant; Miss Reilly.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. Moore 2 Children and infant; Mr. Suffill.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

Capt. E. Edwards; Lady Erskine; Miss Erskine; Miss M. Evans Howell; Dr. Miss Jellett Eva; Major W. N. Kennedy; Lieut.-Col. Khatchbuli; Miss P. E. Morrell; Mrs. A. Ogilvy; Miss; S. W. Pim; Miss E. Poole; and Mrs. A. E. Woods.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The examination of the Home Nursing Class organised by the Social Service League, will be taken by Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri, on behalf of the St. John Ambulance Association, on Sunday, 23rd instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Municipal School, Kelewadi, Girgaum.

RADIOGRAMS FOR THE SOUDAN.

The Karachi Radio Office has been in touch with the transport Soudan, since 10 a.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to noon to-day.

The transport Rohilla, is expected to leave Karachi at 10 a.m. to-day. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 a.m. tomorrow.

ANCIENT POMPELI HARBOUR FOUND.

As the result of excavations to discover the site of the port where, it is believed by the eminent archaeologist, Signor Adolfo Cozza, the population of Pompeli sought refuge from the eruption of Vesuvius, the masonry of the old harbour has been unearthed.

The diggings at first revealed a road showing the passage of wheels; following this indication the workmen reached the harbour at distance of about 700 yards from the ruined city. It is hoped that the work may be continued, as it is probable that discoveries of value from an artistic and antiquarian point of view may be made.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 19th November 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Minimum temperature is below normal at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Minimum temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur records 0.20" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. The moisture in the air is in excess in the south-eastern districts and either equal to or below the the average elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at some stations; night temperature is in excess at Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess and maximum tempetature is in defect in the south Konkan. Minimum temperature is below normal at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in the south-eastern districts of the Central Provinces; elsewhere weather has been dry.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th of November 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-AREA—						
Bushire ..						
Jask ..	93.3	65.8	58	0.00		0.00
Muskat ..						
Do. (18th) ..	86.8	69.1	50	0.00		—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	82.8	50.0	54	0.00		0.00
Rawalpindi ..	76.4	42.1	68	0.11		—0.03
Lahore ..	80.4	45.2	72	0.00		—0.02
Sirsa ..	84.8	47.0	65	0.00		0.00
Ambala ..	82.5	43.9	72	0.05		—0.20
Delhi ..	81.0	55.3	44	..		—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	83.5	55.0	37	0.00		—0.03
Mainpuri ..	83.8	50.6	50	0.00		—0.11
Jhansi ..	83.6	52.0	36	0.00		—0.07
Cawnpore ..	83.6	49.5	57	0.00		—0.29
Allahabad ..	86.1	51.5	58	0.00		—0.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobad ..	83.6	48.3	45	0.00		0.00
Karachi ..	83.5	63.5	61	0.00		—0.05
Ajmer ..	86.1	52.2	53	0.00		—0.05
Jaipore ..	85.2	55.1	34	0.00		—0.04
Kotah ..	85.6	54.6	36	0.00		—0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	84.5	54.0	53	0.00		—0.05
Dwarka ..	86.8	65.2	58	0.00		0.00
Veraval ..	89.1	67.3	33	0.00		—0.11
Rajkot ..	88.6	54.3	20	0.00		—0.17
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.0	57.8	39	0.00		—0.09
Surat ..	91.4	61.6	61	0.00		—0.08
Ahmedabad ..	90.6	62.2	40	0.00		—0.06
Deesa ..	89.8	49.9	40	0.00		—0.07
Neemuch ..	80.9	49.0	26	0.00		—0.03
Indore ..	83.6	53.1	48	0.00		—0.16
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	82.8	53.3	71	0.00		—0.29
Saugor ..	83.3	56.6	41	0.00		—0.23
Hoshangabad ..	84.1	52.9	45	0.00		—0.28
Kdandwa ..	87.2	53.1	45	0.00		—0.30
Akola ..	87.7	55.0	47	0.00		—0.32
Amraoti ..	80.8	61.8	58	0.00		—0.36
Nagpur ..	83.6	62.8	78	0.90		—0.57
Chanda ..	85.5	60.0	89	..		—0.56
Raipur ..						
KONKAN—	76.7	64.6	97	0.20	0.20	—0.11
Bombay ..	86.7	70.1	64	..	..	—0.35
Ratnagiri ..	91.3	63.4	59	..	..	—0.37
Mormugao ..	82.0	70.7	92	..	..	—0.94
Karwar ..	83.7	65.0	92	..	..	—1.58
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	88.9	53.1	43	..	..	—0.34
Ahmednagar ..	84.6	55.5	40	..	..	—0.45
Poona ..	87.0	55.3	67	..	..	—0.72
Sholapur ..	89.3	61.6	36	0.00		—0.74
Bijapur ..	88.2	61.3	44	0.00		—0.81
Belgaum ..	84.3	60.5	56	0.00		—1.45
Aurangabad ..	84.4	58.5	31	0.00		—0.40
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.4	58.2	70	0.00		—0.49
Hyderabad ..	87.8	64.2	61	0.00		—0.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	87.8	72.3	72	0.03		—2.44
Calicat ..	87.3	74.1	86	2.60		—1.18
Cochin ..	88.7	76.2	80	1.56		—3.66
Colombo ..	87.0	70.5	88	0.28	7.69	—2.08
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam ..	89.3	72.7	86	..	0.00	—4.28
Bellary ..	91.5	71.3	62	..	0.00	—1.48
Guddapah ..	92.0	71.5	69	..	0.00	—2.08
Madras ..	86.5	74.0	89	..	13.24	4.75
Bangalore ..	84.3	65.8	81	..	0.11	—2.22
Coimbator ..	90.9	72.3	85	..	1.00	—1.40
Trichinopoly ..	88.1	73.3	59	..	4.37	1.26
Negapatam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

DELAY CAUSES DEATH.

LAGGARD COOLY KILLED BY FALLING BALE.

While a party of labourers employed in the docks, were engaged last night in loading bales of cotton in the hold of the steam ship, Hohenfels, one Ramdayal was accidentally s[illegible]y a bale which was being passed dow[illegible] a sling from the crane.

It appears that the men were busy arranging the bales in the hold when the foreman on deck, seeing another load arrive shouted out to the men below to take care. They all moved away except Ramdayal who being a bit late, was fatally struck by the bale of cotton in the sling and rendered unconscious. He died within a short time after the mishap.

An inquest was held on the deceased body yesterday at the morgue by Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Corner, when the jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 19.

The shallow depression near Gopalpur yesterday produced nearly general rain in lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and a few falls in the extreme east of the Central provinces. The principal amounts are port Blair one inch; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one and a half; Jessore, Berhampore, False Point, Sambalpur, Chaibassa, Naya Dumka one; Ranchi one and a half; Raipur a quarter.

The air is considerably drier than usual in the United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, Bombay deccan.

Forecast:—Continued rainfall in north-east India.

TEMPE RATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY 18th November 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	Inches	29.922
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	„	70.6
Dew Point	„	66.8
Relative humidity of Air	„	0.67
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		0.2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees	83.7
Minimum do. do. ..	„	71.7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE,E,ENE,WNW.NW,NNW
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles		147

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 19th November, was 30.165 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince Dock Sill.

1913	High Water			
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time		Depth on sill.
	Novembe.	h.	m.	ft. in
Thurs.	20	m 3	25	27 1
		3	25 a	24 3
Fri.	21	m 4	26	26 2
		4	48 a	24 8
Satur.	22	m 5	31	26 5
		6	15 a	24 9
Sun.	23	m 6	39	26 6
		7	41 a	25 10
Mon	24	m 7	36	26 9
		8	44 a	27 2
Tues.	25	m 8	28	27 1
		9	37 a	28 4

1913	Low Water			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	November	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	20	m 9	42	20 8
		9	7 a	18 3
Fri.	21	m 11	16	20 3
		10	26 a	19 3
Satur	22	0	29 a	19 ;
Sun.	23	m 0	6	19 9
		1	25 a	18 9
Mon	24	m 1	29	19 9
		2	10 a	16 8
Tues.	25	m 2	29	19 5
		2	52 a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

November.	Sunrise.	Sunset
20. (Thurs.)	6h. 48 m.	6h. 0m
21. (Fri.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m
22. (Satur.)	6h. 49m.	6h. 0m.
23. (Sun.)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.
24. (Mon.)	6h. 50m.	6h. 0m.
25. (Tues.)	6m. 51m.	6a. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—

Last Quarter.	Nov.	21th	1h 26.5m. P.N.
New Moon.	Nov.	28th	7h 11.2m A.M.
First Quarter.	Dec.	5th	8h 28.7m. P.M.
Full Moon.		13th	8h 30.3m. P.M.

THE COTTON PRESS FIRE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Superintendent Walker of the A. Division in his report to the Commissioner of Police this morning says:—

Yesterday at about 9-10 p.m. police ramosi No. 574 doing duty at the Gocuidas Callianji Cotton Press at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, noticed the adjoining shed belonging to the Prince of Wales Cotton Press, which was open and stacked with cotton, on fire. The man ran towards Colaba Causeway giving the alarm and on meeting a sepoy [illegible] Salvage Corps informed him about it. The Colaba engine followed immediately by the Salvage Corps was soon on the scene, and commenced playing on the fire, there being a plentiful supply of water. The shed in which the fire originated is an open corrugated iron one and was fully stacked with pressed and loose bales and when the alarm was given, had apparently been burning for several hours. The shed was surrounded on all sides by godowns and cotton and as there was some danger of the fire spreading to the adjoining cotton, the whole of the fire brigade were called to the fire. The godown of the Gocuidas Callianji Press also took fire but before much damage could be done the flames were extinguished. The fire was got under control by 11 p.m. the whole place being gutted with water. From enquiries made it was ascertained that the Agents to the Prince of Wales Cotton Press are Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell and that the property in the shed belonged to the following merchants:—

Commercial Trading Company; Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Campbell; Khimji Vishram; Jamshedji Sorabji Todiwalla; Sonalchand Raichand; Jethmul Kisanchand and Narotam Moti.

The actual number of bales that were destroyed has not yet been ascertained. The whole of the property was covered by insurance with various companies. The total damage by fire and water is estimated to be about Rs. 1,00,000. No body was injured and the cause of the fire is not known.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov 18

Consols 2½ %	72-11-16—1-16
Exchange on London at Paris	Fcs. 25-32—½
Rentes 3 %	86-3-4—¼
Berlin Cheques on London	.. 20-51-½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot	27-⅜—½
„ 2 months hence	..27-5-16—1-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..63-¼unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate).	.. 1-3-29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 2nd ultimo 3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..87½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st ..	..5 „
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	..4⅜ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅛ „
„ Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅛ „
Bar Gold (per oz.)	.. 77-9 „
Interest day to day loans ..	.. 4½ „
Interest 7 day market loans	.. 4½ „

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	96,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	17,000
Day's Exports to Continent	14,000
Futures at New York Jan. 13·15	2.
Futures at New York Mar. 13.23	1.

Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to weakness in southern spot markets and increased offering.

Spot Cotton at New York 13.70 unchangad.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 135–16 unchanged.

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans, Jan. 13.31 unchanged.

Futures at New Orleans, Mar. 13.40 unchanged.

Fair Rio Coffee(No. 7 quality) 95–8 unchanged.

Demand Bills	4·85½ „
Silver Commercial Bars ..	59¼ ¼

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	57,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Fair demand easier.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Barely steady.

Tone of Manchester Market:—Dull and inactive.

Mid. Americans	..7.46—4d
Egyptian F. G. F... ..	..10.20 unchgd.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) January 13.08. March 13.16

New York Official noon call Jan. 13.11. Mar. 13.18

New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13-23. Mar. 13-33.

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 18.

Grey Shirtings 39″ by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red Heading . ..	7-8½
Grey Shirtings 44″ by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8–5
White Nainsooks 28″ by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range.	3–2
White Mulls 28″by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2–3½
White Shirtings 32-33″ by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	—
Cloth Gunnis 36″ G. 20 cif	13–10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11⅞
Geo Mayalls Yarns	11⅞
F.G.F. Tinnevelly cif Liverpool ..	6½
Buyers or sellers	nominal
Months	Nov.-Dec
Water Twist American 30's . ..	107–8
„ „ „ 40's . ..	12
Mule „ „ 40's . ..	11⅞
„ „ „ 50's . ..	13½
„ „ „ 60's . ..	15½
„ „ Egyptian 40's . ..	17⅛
„ „ „ 50's . ..	17⅞
„ „ „ 60's . ..	18⅝
Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" Steady Prices firm.	
Tone "Cloths" Quiet prices easier.	
Weft American 54's	12⅜
„ Egyptian 80's	18½
Tone "Yarns" Quiet..	..
Weft Egyptian 32's	13⅛
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10¾
„ 32's B.	11
„ 36's W.T.C.	11
„ 36's B.	11¼
„ 42's	12⅛
„ American 60's	16–7–8
„ Egyptian 60's...	17⅜
„ „ 80's..	21¾

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
N. D.	7·04—9
D. J.	7·02—9
J. F.	7·01—9
F. M.	7·02—9
M. A.	7·02—9
A. M.	7·03—8
M. J.	7·03—9
J. J.	7·00—9
J. A.	7·98—9
A. S.	6·82—9

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel the Hon. A. Hill Trevor Commanding.

LONDON Nov. 19.

292. *Transfers.*—No. 1511 Gunner C.N., Clerk is transferred from "D" to "B" Sub-Section No. 2 Company.

293. *Resignations.*—The undermentioned having resigned are struck off the Strength of the Corps from todays date.
No. 817 Gunner C.E. Pinckney No. 1 Company.
No. 1509 „ F.W. Parker do.

294. *Command.*—Captain Newman Taylor having returned from leave assumed Command of the E.E. Company from 14th November 1913.

288. *First Aid Examination.*—The First Aid Class Examination will be held at B.V.A. Head Quarters by Captain G.F.I. Harkness I.M.S. at 9-30 p.m. on Thursday 20th November 1913.

(Sd) E.P. Cudlip Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body [illegible] and strenghens broken down tissues.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value Rs,	From	Importer.
13 bundles sovereigns and half sovereigns	24,000	Busreh	Comptoir National d' E. de Paris.

EXCHANGE.

The Market has been steady with bills offering rather more freely and a moderate demand for Bank remittance. Council Bills should go at last week's rates, with possibly a better demand for extras.

We quote :—

BANKS SELLING—	s.	d.
T. T. ready	1-4	1-16
D. D. mail	1-4	3-32
T. T. forward, Jan. 15th ...	1-4	3-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready	1-4	5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1-4	3-8
„ „ forward, Feb....	1-4	11-32
„ 6 m-s ready	1-4	9-16
Francs 3 m-s ready	172	1-4
Marcks „ „	140	
60 d-s Hongkong	144-½	
„ „ Shanghai	195-½	
„ „ Japan	148	1-2

BULLION.

London quotations for bar silver are ⅛ lower for ready and 1-16 lower for two months' delivery, the rates now being 27 3-8 and 27 5-16 for these two positions. Small fluctuations have again taken place in the Local Market, and the settlements close rather easier. Business has been moderate. The up-country off-take is about 100 bars a day.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	23	15	9
Australian bar gold	23	15	3
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready.....	78	10	0
„ „ 1st Settlement ..	78	8	0
„ „ 2nd „ ..	78	10	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 17th November, 1913.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	57	64,831
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	46	53,846

GOLD FOR INDIA

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Egypt has shipped £335,000 of gold for India.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market underwent a drop to-day, owing to weak advise from Calcutta. The Market opened at Rs. 95-15-6, but gradually declined and closed at Rs. 95-3-6 for 30th November delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (guaranteed) were in demand at Rs. 104-12.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at par.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill shares Market was without any animation and only a few transactions for cash were reported and a slop drop in prices was noticed.

Davids changed hands at Rs. 465.

Standards declined to Rs. 1,130 and Centrals to Rs. 1,870.

Finlays were placed at Rs. 308-12 and Rs. 310.

New Great Easterns were quoted at Rs. 220 and Crescents at Rs. 111-4.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 195.

Bank of Bombay shares advanced to Rs. 1,630.

The Indian Specie Bank shares were placed at Rs. 37-8, in the morning, but at the close suddenly dropped to Rs. 33-12.

Bank of India shares stood at Rs. 64.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 76 and Deferred to Rs. 141.

COTTON.

Cables from the American Markets show little or no change, but Liverpool closed easier at 9 points lower for futures. A slight reaction is probably in the Liverpool opener to-day. There is nothing of importance in the private cables received this morning. American spinners are said to be buying freely. There was a fair demand for Spot cotton in Liverpool, the day's sales being 15,000 bales. It is reported that Manchester is active and doing a good business, and that spinners are selling yarn without covering in the hopes of buying cheaper. The expected increase in the Ginners figures is said to be due to good weather following bad weather. Fluctuations are likely, and we still favour buying in easy markets round about seven-pence.

The Local Market opened steady. Export houses have again been sellers and business was done in Khamgaons, January delivery, Khandeish and Bengals. Good Broach was also enquired for in the bazaar. Later in the day the tone of the Market was easier and buyers held aloof, and at the close bazaar rates are Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 under the Room quotations.

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H. G. Bengals	..	243	..	Jan. 25th
M. G. Bengals	248	243	..	„
M. G. Scind-Punjab ..	246	..	..	„
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	268	259	..	„
M. G. Hingunghat, Wardha ..	306	..	..	„
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee	302	..	..	„
Do. Yeotmahl ..	297	..	..	„
Do. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum —	292	..	..	„
Do. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple" ..	286	..	..	„
Do. Oomrawattee ..	289	..	..	„
Do. Broach ..	328	..	315	Mar. 25th
Do. Muttia ..	268	259	..	Jan. 25th
Saw-ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	286	Ready
M. G. Westerns ..	..	..	287	„
H. G. Western ..	..	..	352	„
M. G. Compta ..	..	..	301	„
Do. Bazalgot ..	..	..	25	„

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports..	56,000

Futures delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price	
N. D.	7·06	2
D. J.	7·04	2
J. F.	7·03	2
F. M.	7·04	2
M. A.	7·04	2
A. M.	7·05	2
M. J.	7·05	2
J. J.	7·02	2
J. A.	7·00	2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi	5	6	0	R. T.
White Delhi, May	5	13	9	„

Linseed :—The Market is easier.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold Brown, December	7	15	0	R. T.
Bold Brown, May	8	12	3	„

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready Brown Cawnpore	7	12	0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Cawnpore	9	0	0	„
Brown Delhi, May	8	15	0	R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is rather easier.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 p. c. Bold White	59	0	0
Mimbara	60	0	0
Black Kutni J. F.	49	0	0

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras.....	35	8	0
Guzerat	34	8	0

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	6	0	B. T.

Groundnuts :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	50	0	0
Small	49	0	0

FREIGHTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton Produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m.

Cotton 17,218	Bales.
Wheat 10,322	Cwts.
Linseed 4,240	„
Rape, Rai etc. 147	„
Gingelyseed.....24,599	„
Poppyseed..... nil.	
Groundnuts..... 2,844	„
Castor seed 2,295	„
Rice 27,074	„
Myrabollams 502	„
Cottonseed ..... nil.	
Mowrasced ..... nil.	
Gram 966	„
Jowar..... 675	„
Maize ..... nil.	
Barley 17	„

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. Nov., Dec., London, sellers, canal, c.i.f 37½ ⅜

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. Nov.-Dec. Hull sellers, canal. C.I.F. 37 ¼

RUBBER.—

Para Rubber Nov., Dec., sellers quieter. 3-3¼ ¼

WHEAT SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa F.E.—62lbs. unchanged Dec., Jan., sellers firm. 34½

Barletta Russo—62lbs. nominal Feb., March.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Jan., Feb., sellers. 35⅜ ⅛

Victorian, Jan. Feb., sellers. 35⅜

New South Wales. Jan., Feb., sellers. 35⅜

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. per cent. ex-Ship Nov., Dec., Antwerp, sellers. 52¾—¼

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship unchanged Nov., Dec., Antwerp sellers. 53½

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Nov., Dec., Antwerp, done. 47⅞ ⅛

TONE OF RAPESEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship unchanged Dec., Jan., Antwerp, sellers firm. 45¼

Linseed Calcutta, unchanged Nov., Dec., London sellers, Dull. 44-3

TONE OF LINSEED.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov., Dec., Hamburg nominal firm. 41¾—½

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed unchanged Nov., Dec., Hull sellers steady. 6-17

FREIGHT.

Coals :— Cardiff to Bombay Canal value. 12

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Nov., Dec., Very quiet prices rather easier. 12-8¼—¾d.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India unched sellers Jan., March, neglected. 12¾

German Beet-root 88 per cent. Nov. sellers 9-5¼—¼

German Beet-root 88 per cent. May, sellers 9-9½—½

Opened dull closed steadier. E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India Jan., March., sellers Quiet prices easier 13-9¾ ¼

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta unchanged Nov. value. 11-6

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay unchanged Nov. value. 11-4½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Dec., 11-3—4d. Jan. March. value. 11-6—¾d.

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-4½-¾d. Dec. value, Jan. March, value. 11-7½—¾d.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec. value, 12-3-¾d. Dec., Jan. March, value. 12-6—¾d.

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-4¼d. Dec., value, Jan. March, value Quiet nothing doing 12-7½—¾d.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 19th				
S.S. Culna	Farquharson	Antwerp	October	9
S.S. Beme	Wright	Rangoon	November	4
S.S. Anatolia	Nelson	Bushire	November	11
S.S. Pentakota	Stewart	Durban	October	31
S.S. Linga	Manley	Karachi	November	17

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19th			
S.S. Bankura	Whytehead	Persian Gulf via Karachi	
S.S. Sabine	Goodfrey	Antwerp	
S.S. City of Calcutta	Elliot	Liverpool	etc
S.S. Delta	Lemare	Shanghai	
S.S Ville-de-la-Clotat	Lafont	Marseilles	

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Wednesday :—

S.S. Ruth	Weibush	Sydney
S.S. Baron Ardrosen	Reid	Calcutta
S.S. Uganda	Archdeacon	do
S.S. Kasara	King	Busreh via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—

Steamer		
„	Salsette	for Aden
„	Neidenfels	for Hamburg
„	Scharzfels	for do
„	Ostmark	for do
„	Spitzfels	for Calicut
„	Pentakota	for Jeddah
„	Culna	for Antverp etc
„	Anatolia	for Liverpool etc

S. S. Culna :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna, 3,763 tons, Captain J. Farguharson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Antwerp, which port she had left on October 9th with a general cargo.

S. S. Uganda :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Uganda, 3, 498 tons, Captain L. T. Archdeacon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kasara :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain C. R. King, will sail to-day for Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Pentakota :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain W. F. Stewart, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Durban, which port she had left on October 31st with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Linga :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, arived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, which port she had left on November 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

S S. Bankura :—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bankura, 1,904 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, sailed on Wednesday for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

WEDNESDAY, November 19th 1913.

P. DOCK.

Sbed	Steamer	Capt.	Agents
B.	Virawa	Manell	M. M. & Co
B.	Barjora	Cammack	M. M. & Co
	Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co
C.	Habenfels	Amarz	W. & A. G. & Co
D. & E.	Markgraf	Schapp	A. S. & Co
F.	Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co.
F.	Ekbatana	Krieger	W. & A. G. Co
G.	Sardar	Weeks	H. S. S. & Co
H.	Purnea	Williams	M. M. & Co
H.	Rahmani	Lewis	T. M. & Co
K.	Umsinga	Cox	W. & A. G. & Co
M.	Kirkdae	Gibson	J. F. & Co
N.	Hallamshire	True	J. F. & Co
O.	Southborough	Eldman	M. Jeewanji & Co

V. DOCK.

1.	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston J. F. & Co
1.	Spitzfels	Krippner W. & A. G. & Co
2.	City of Calcutta	Elliot K. N. & Co
2.	Kasara	Minett M. M. & Co
3.	Port Said	Molle Rubattino Line
5.	Baron Ardrosson	Reid W. & A. G. & Co
6.	Duffield	Biddlok W. & A. G & Co
7.	Kybfels	Frisins W. & A. G. & Co.
8.	Gablong	Gilhuber A. L. S. N. & Co
9.	Scharzfels	Stovelen W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11.	City of York	Wilson K. N. & Co
15	Reichenback	Mangelsdarff Volkert Bros.
16.	Duarobin	Carr T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & C

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arabia	Palmer	P. & O. S.N. Co
Angus	Dakers	A. Y. & Co
Achlibster	Gantler	W. & A. G. & Co
Anatolia	Nelson	
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Belle of England	Kelway	M. M. & Co
Beme	Wright	S. W. & Co
Crewe Halt	Davies	K. N. & Co
Culna	Farquharsen	M. M. & Co
Glenclung	Taylor	T. M. & Co
Gowanburn	Wynd	W & A G. & Co
Hoseinee	Fannin	T. M. & Co
Helios	Kundsen	F. F. & Co
Intombi	Jackman	T. M. & Co
Inverness	Venus	W. & A. G. & Co
Kanzler	Smith	D. M. Khandwant.
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kt. of the Thistle	Baker	T. M. & Co
Linga	Manley	M. M. & Co
Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Neidenfels	Heckel	T. M. & Co
Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & Co
Ocean	Christiansen	Bombay & Co
Pentakota	Stewart	M. M. & Co
Ruth	Wiebush	F. F. Campbell & Co
Rotenfels	Goose	W. & A. G. & Co
Rigsbenzen	Burger	A. G. & Co
Sultan Van Koetie	Bottima	W. & A. G. & Co
Sultan	Van Langkat Fress	M. C. A. G. & Co
Strathvan	Davies	W. & A. G. & Co
Sanctoria	Ward	A. Y. & Co
Umballa	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
Uganda	Archdeacon	M. M. & Co

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COOCH BEHAR INSTALLATION.

CORDIAL SPEECH AT STATE BANQUET.

EDUCATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COOCH BEHAR, Nov. 18.

Yesterday afternoon there was a grand display of fireworks which was viewed from the Palace by Their Excellencies and Their Highnesses in the evening.

The following gentlemen attended the State Banquet given by His Highness in His Excellency's honour:—Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan, Maharaj Kumar Hitendra Narayan, Mr. French, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Gourlay, Mr. Collin, Mr. Milligun, Mr. Cassells, Raja Mohendra Ranjan, Rai Chowdhury, Mr. P. N. Ghosh, Mr. J. N. Gupta, I.C.S., Kumar Jotindra Narayan, Kumar Gojendra Narayan, (senior), Kumar Gojendra Narayan (junior), Captain Ricketts, Captain Robertson, Captain Stow, Major Champain, Captain Burgess, Prince Golam Mahomed, Mr. Lees, Mr. K. C. Sen, Mr. N. N. Set, Professor Mahalanobis, Mr. Tucker, Mr. B. Ghose, Mr. S. C. Sen, Mr. S. Bose, Mr. Curlender, Dr. P. Adamson, Mr. W. E. Tayler, Kumar P. D. Raikat and Dr. Banerjee.

THE TOAST.

THE MAHARAJA'S SPEECH.

In proposing His Excellency's health the Maharaja said:—Your Excellency and gentlemen, it is now my very agreeable privilege to propose a toast, which I am sure will be received with the utmost pleasure and enthusiasm, the health of His Excellency the Governor. Permit me first to assure Your Excellency that the impression made upon my mind by the ceremony of this afternoon will never be effaced and that I shall endeavour with the assistance of my Councillors and officers to maintain the traditions of the administration, established by my father and handed down by my brother, developing the resources of my State steadily and in harmony with the spirit of progress which is characteristic of the present age.

The advancement of education which my father had so much at heart, will receive my special attention and in the cause of female education, I have the advantage of my dear mother's enthusiasm and of assistance from the Maharani whose knowledge of her father's efforts in that cause in Baroda will be of material help to me.

You, Sir, have accomplished a great deal and are much interested in the question of the supply of pure water in Bengal. My dear father was also interested in this question and initiated a scheme which is still in operation for the supply of pure water for the country districts of this State and I hope as my resources permit to continue and extend this good work. Our loyalty to the British Raj is well known and has been proved in the past. Our troops fought in the Lushai Hills and in Bhutan and my father, whenever occasion arose, offered his services in the field. In fact, he actually took an active part in the Tirah Campaign and was under fire on several occasions. Though I myself hold no military rank I shall ever hold myself in readiness to offer my own services and the resources of my State to the British Government in case of need.

To my family, Sir, you and Lady Carmichael have always been kind and sympathetic friends and I hope to receive from Your Excellency the same measure of wise advice and true sympathy you accorded my brother, of which you may be sure, Sir, I shall take full advantage.

Permit me to extend to Your Excellency and Lady Carmichael the welcome of myself and my wife to Cooch Behar and accept my sincere thanks for the honour you have done me in coming to install me. This is not the first occasion on which we have had the great pleasure of your presence here and I trust it will by no means be the last. I would also take this opportunity of welcoming the many friends, officials and non-officials who have so kindly rallied round me on this important occasion in my life.

Gentlemen, I now give you the toast of His Excellency the Governor of Bengal.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply Lord Carmichael spoke as follows:—

Your Highness and gentlemen,—I thank you all for the cordial manner in which you have drunk my health. I thank the Maharaja for the kind words which he used about my wife and myself. Only a little more than six months ago many of you drank my health and the late Maharaja said equally kind words about me.

I shall never forget the happy time we spent in Cooch Behar last April. We came here at the invitation of Your Highness's brother and right royally did he entertain us. Little did we think that it was the last time we would see him or that I should so soon as I have done this afternoon install you as Maharaja in his stead. His unfailing courtesy, his tenderness of heart, his thoughtful kindness endeared your brother to us as I am sure endeared him to many and I know Your Highness will appreciate my meaning when I say that the fact that you are his brother makes me more than willing to give to you any advice or any sympathy such as you had asked me for from me. You have to-day taken on yourself great responsibilities and I sincerely trust that you will prove a worthy successor to your brother and to your father. I believe you will have the traditions of your family and your house to live up to and family traditions can do much for a man. You have the traditions of the school where you were educated. Live up to it if you claim it as the best of schools and I for one shall not dispute the claim for I know what it has done for many of my friends.

You have the example of your father and the example too of that gracious lady your mother of whose work in furthering one of the objects you have set for yourself you have just reminded me of and as you have also just told me you have the support of another gracious lady whose family traditions and whose personal incarnations alike will render her an efficient helpmate in carrying out your aims. If you can secure to your people a pure water supply and a sound education for women as well as for men, you will do much to help all, who live in India whether in your own State or outside of it. I trust the occasion may never arise which shall put your promise of willing military service in battle to the test but I assure you that I look for your promise as no empty boast and that I believe you and your people would if called upon to prove loyal and true supporters of Britain as your forbears have been in days past.

You have ready to assist you in your task many old and tried servants of your State. You have claimed full sympathy of the Government of India and of the Government of Bengal and I am glad that you have with you at this juncture a man with the experience of my friend, Mr. Collin. You have known Mr. Collin since you were a boy and I know how you will appreciate his help and advice in the difficult duties which you have to perform. I did not myself know your father but I have served much for him and I can safely adjure you to follow him in his footsteps. Your brother came freely to me for advice and for sympathy when he needed this. If ever you should feel that you too need it, I promise that so long as I am in India, you may rely upon me to give you the best help I can. In Cooch Behar you have scope too I hope for much enjoyment. In Cooch Behar, thanks to the kindness of your brother, I felt for the first and only time the thrill of pleasure that comes from hitting a tiger and I felt too for the first and only time the pang of disappointment almost the feeling of shame that comes from missing one. I hope that Your Highness may be spared for many years to enjoy to the full the sport for which your State is so widely famous and that in intervals between those jackal shoots for which all London society is longing to be asked, you may often feel the pleasure which I felt and may seldom, if ever, experience the disappointment which I experienced on the two occasions to which I have referred.

And now I hope Your Highness will allow me to refer in worth and with all respect to the lady who will share with you, your joys and your sorrows your responsibilities and I hope your trials. We welcome her to our midst. We trust that she may find among us in Bengal many friends ready to appreciate the talent she means to give to all that makes for progress and we hope that both she and Your Highness may long continue to rule over the hearts as well as the destinies of the people of Cooch Behar and to occupy a large place in the esteem of all who care for the true welfare of India and the honour of our King-Emperor.

Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and all drink to the health of Their Highnesses the Maharaja and the Maharani of Cooch Behar.

After the banquet His Highness held a reception which was attended by all the officials of the State and the principal residents.

To-day Mr. and Mrs. Collin entertained Lord and Lady Carmichael and the Maharaja and Maharani at lunch at the Nilcoti.

Some of the members of His Excellency's staff went out with Prince Victor in the hope of fiding a leopard but were unsuccessful.

There will be another dinner party at the Palace this evening. Their Excellencies leave Cooch Behar at 10-30 p.m.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

A SURPRISE DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

"Gunboat" Smith was awarded the decision over Langford to-day at the end of a twelve rounds contest. In the early rounds Smith was aggressive, Langford making no serious defence. Thereafter Smith weakened when the negro belaboured him with left and right to the body. At the finish Smith was tired, while the negro was fresh. Many spectators were surprised at the decision.

WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. Bombay Chronicle Press

The marriage of Miss Stella Buckley to Captain John Startin (R. A. M. C.,) took place last Wednesday at St. Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay. The page, Master Tommy Wilson, is seated on the ground.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MR. CRERAR GOING ON LEAVE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, presiding. Mr. Clayton who will act during Mr. Crerar's absence was also present.

Mr. J. Crerar, Acting Commissioner, in the course of a letter, dated 15th November, reported that the condition of his health made it necessary for him to apply for leave. He therefore requested that the Standing Committee would be so good as to assent to his applying to Government for such privilege leave as might be due to him, combined with leave on medical certificate so as to bring the total period up to six months with effect from Friday the 21st instant, or the date of his relief.

The Chairman said:—The news of Mr. Crerar's departure has been received by the members of this Committee as well as the Corporation with very great regret. During the short time that he has been with us, he has carried on the duties of his office with ability, tact and independence and it is very unfortunate that at the time when he was most useful to us, his health should have given way. On behalf of all of you, gentlemen, I wish to assure Mr. Crerar that he will carry with him our best wishes for his speedy recovery and for his future success.

The letter was recorded.

TURF CLUB AND BURIAL GROUND.

In the course of his letter, dated the 13th November, the Commissioner stated:—

The Secretary, Western Indian Turf Club has applied for the lease of the plot of Municipal land to the north of Clerk Road, which is a disused Hindu burial ground for the purpose of packing carriages. The land is at present let out yearly for cultivation, the total area being about 16,284 square yards. It forms a portion of Health Department Right No. 19 and was sold this year for Rs. 925. Out of this sum the lessee has already paid Rs. 450 and a balance of Rs. 475 is still payable by him.

In view of the fact that the Municipality do not and cannot realise more than Rs. 1,000 per annum and that the ground is to be used for the benifit and recreation of the public, there seems no objection to its being given on an annual lease to the Turf Club on a rental of Rs. 1,000 per annum. I have accordingly arranged to enter into a lease with the Turf Club subject to the following conditions to which the Turf Secretary has agreed and, as required by Section 92 (a) of the Municipal Act, have the honour to report the matter for the information of the Standing Committee:—(1) The Turf Club to pay any compensation for loss that may be incurred by the Municipality or the Contractor who has taken up the right of cultivation the current year, for the amount of which will be decided by the Commissioner. (2) The Turf Club to put up a strong decent fence around the tombs and to fence in the land so that there may be no access to it from any place accept though the Turf grounds. (3) The Turf Club to pay Rs. 3 for each tree cut down and removed by them. (4) The land may be resumed by the Municipality at any time if required (5) The lease to be drawn up by the Municipal Solicitors and the expenses thereof shared equally by the Club and the Municipality.

It will be seen that there will be no loss to the Municipality but a gain of about Rs. 75 next year. The remaining portion of Right No. 19 will be put up to auction which may fetch Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said that the plot of land proposed to be leased was once a Hindu burial ground and the feelings of Hindus would be injured by leasing it for parking carriages.

The Commissioner said that the plot had fallen into disuse and was at present let out yearly for cultivation.

Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar inquired how the burial ground fell into disuse and happened to be cultivated. The matter was postponed to enable the Commissioner to make enquiries how the plot came to be cultivated.

PLOT FOR SKATING RINK.

The Commissioner reported that he had allowed Messrs. Soundy and Company to occupy temporarily the plot of Municipal land adjoining the Municipal offices on Cruickshank Road for the purposes of a Skating Rink on the following conditions:—(1) That a monthly rental of Rs. 175-4-0 shall be paid in advance. (2) That the ground shall be vacated on receipt of a month's notice which may be given by the Commissioner at any time without assigning any reason. (3) That any damage that may be caused to the ground itself or to its surroundings shall be made good by the Company at their own cost. (4) That all sanitary arrangements that may be required by the Executive Health Officer shall be provided by the Company at their own cost before the ground is brought into use."

Mr. Whyte remarked that the land was given to them by the Government for extending their offices, and if they thus gave out the land on a rental the Government might come down on them.

The Commissioner said that the lease with Government was unconditional, but the matter was postponed for going into the correspondence into Government on the acquisition of the plot.

A letter from Mr. N. E. Master complaining about the nuisance caused by the yell of pigs slaughtered at the Hog Market at Marine Line and a letter from Mr. Eruchshaw Dadabhoy Karanjia and others complaining about the filling in of Dhobi Talao Tank with "dirt, gutter waste, etc.," were referred to the Commissioner for opinion.

Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar moved as follows:—

That the Commissioner be requested to state whether the outdoor staff of the Health Department keep diaries or field books of the work done and whether these diaries are regularly kept.

The Commissioner: They are kept and regularly examined.

Mr. Dabholkar thereupon withdrew the resolution.

APPLICATION OF MR. CRERAR.

Sir Sassoon David moved the following resolution:—

That in parting with Mr. J. Crerar, I. C. S. Acting Municipal Commissioner, the Standing Committee desire to give expression to the feeling of regret with which they have received the news of his illness and whilst wishing him a speedy restoration to health they desire to place on record their appreciation of the services rendered by him as Municipal Commissioner for some time, and as Deputy Municipal Commissioner on different intervals and the the zeal, ability and courtsey with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the resolution.

The resolution was adopted with acclamation.

Mr. Crerar thanking the members of the Committee said that he was placed under a deep sense of obligation by the terms of the resolution. He severed his connection with the city with a deep sense of regret.

NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

NAMES OF ARTISTS WHO WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The s.s. Arcadia which arrives at noon to-day brings Mr. Maurice Bandmann's New Opera Company which will present in Bombay on Saturday night at the Opera House, and on Monday and Tuesday at the Empire Theatre, "Step This Way," the Revue from the Pavilion Theatre London. The following are some of the principal members of the Company:—

Miss Florence Imeson, Prima Donna and Principal Soubrette.

Miss Ethel Beech, (sister of Miss Florrie Beech, so well-known in the Bandmann Co., a few years ago).

Miss Margaret Lynhardt, Principal Danseuse, from the Empire, London.

Miss Beatrice Rowe.
Miss Babs Kendal.
Miss Dorothy Carlton.
Miss Gladys Stuart.
Miss Irene Raye.
Miss Helena Eastern.

Mr. Alec. Worvester, Principal Baritone, from Mr. George Edwardes's Companies.

Mr. Bobby Roberts, Principal Comedian from Dalys Theatre, London.

Mr. Jas. W. Hooper, late Principal Comedian in the "Dancing Mistress."

Mr. Eric Langhan, late Stage manager at the London Hippodrome.

Mr. Carlton Elagert.
Mr. A. Gondolpho.
Mr. Stuart Fraser.

Mr. St. John Rondalson and Mr. Fred. Coyne, Producers.

LUCKNOW AUTUMN MEETING.

ACCEPTANCES FOR TO-DAY'S RACING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 19.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

GIANT PONY HANDICAP—Five furlongs.

Beryl 10-7, Lady Larugen 10-5, Spring Daisy 9-8, Maud 9-5, Amalgam 8-12, Kindly Light 8-6, Bit Of Fashion 7-6, and Southern Cross 6-0.

HANDICAP PONY CHASE.—About two miles.

Late Night 12-2, and Marconi 9-2.

CALCUTTA PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Monaleen II. 10-7, Chin Chin 9-7, Pyers Mostyn 9-0, Borambil 8-7, Eagle Bird 8-5, Fidelio 8-3, Mahoney Boy 8-1, Vic's Pride 8-1, Lady Spring 7-13, Khan 7-8, Seigneurie 7-8, and Annahean 7-7.

GOOMTEE PLATE.—One-and-half miles.

Maori King 11-7, Glory 10-1, Ruminant 9-8, Lady Honor 7-3, and Bonny Sal 6-7.

ARMY CUP.—Seven furlongs.

Different 11-5, Marmalade 11-3, Dhol Sultan 11-3, Mystic 11-3, Grey Fox II. 10-12, Junior 10-12, Lazim 10-11, Calient 10-11, Monty 10-10, Matchmaker 10-9, Masher 10-8, Raja Bahadur 10-1, Imperator 10-0, Midday 10-0, Disguise 9-7, and Amjeed 9-7.

ARAB HANDICAP.—1,000 yards.

Mafush 10-12, Hyder Beg 10-1, Miner 9-13, Brave 9-11, Nizam Mulook 9-7, Financier 8-4, Brandy II. 8-2, Verney 8-2, Najmi 8-0, Rummy 7-5, Red Fish 7-0, Arme Blanche 6-2, Bezar Beg 6-0, and Little Exile 6-0.

CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE.—One mile.

Dilawari 12-9, Vizour 11-9, Major General 11-9, D. S. O. 11-1, Saloon 10-10, Mossy Face 10-5, Merbani 10-0, and Common 10-0.

MR. RASUL'S LECTURESHIP.

"THE TIMES" TO BE SUED FOR LIBEL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

It is understood that Mr. A. Rasul, barrister, will shortly file a suit for damages at the Calcutta High Court against "The Times" (London) for alleged defamatory statements published in that paper in connection with the action of the Government of India re Mr. Rasul's appointment as lecturer of the Calcutta University.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders. By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

BOMBAY 26th November, 1913.

1246. The next Class of Instruction in First Aid will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 1st December.

1247. Parade. The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander-in-Chief on Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m. The parade will be over by 9 a.m.

1248. Issue of Arms. Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m., to 3 p.m., on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesday and Fridays and 10 a.m., to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursday, and Sundays.

1249. Meeting. There will be a General Meeting of the members of the Sergeants Mess at Head-Quarters, Council, Road, on Tuesday, the 25th instant at 6-30 p.m.

All members are requested to be present.

1250. Enrolment. The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "G" Company:—

No. 7605 Vol. J. S. Tilley.

1251. Leave. No. 7465 Vol. H. C. Bell, "G" Coy is granted leave of absence from 14th November 1913, to 14th May 1914.

F. H. JAMES, Captain.
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

The Standing Committee of the Theistic Conference have decided to offer the Presidentship to the poet Rabindranath Tagore in case the Revd. Sunderland, the Unitarian leader of America, declines the Presidentship offered to him. Mr. Hassaram Vishindas is taking steps for organising a reception committee for the Social and Temperance conferences.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Great Imperial Tragedy.

"Indu Prakash."—The great Imperial tragedy that is being enacted in South Africa has entered upon its third phase. We call it an 'Imperial Tragedy' advisedly. The ultra-Imperialists may hide it as best as they can, but the truth cannot be overlooked that the terrible moral injury which the ferocious persecution of India's children in S. Africa must inflict on the Empire will, as surely as night follows day, be ultimately found to be very costly indeed. Look to history and mark the time when the British Empire really acquired its precious asset of the Indian dominion. Plassy and Wandewash came on the eve of the War of American Independence. God compensated England for the loss of the American colonies by giving her India—the India of Rama and Krishna, Ashoka and Vikrama, with her rich record of great and glorious achievements of the past and bright potentiality of political importance, all destined to make her not merely the brightest jewel in the British Crown but the very life of the British Empire. With British statesmen, however, the turbulent Colonies even of the Boers would seem to weigh far more than India or at least their nervousness has always defeated the ends of natural and imperial justice to which Indians in the Colonies are fully entitled as human beings and fellow-citizens in the Empire. The universal cry for a policy of retaliation has been so far treated with indifference by the Government of India, presumably for fear of the Home Government's opposition to any such idea. The British philanthropists who pitied the opium-smokers of the Celestial Empire and moved heaven and earth for the boycott of Indian opium are, wonder of wonders, scarcely lifting a finger in protest against what history will undoubtedly record as one of the blackest chapters of abominable injustice and tyranny practised by man against man in the whole range of universal history.

If and If.

"Bombay Gazette."—Certainly there should be no dissemination of sensational charges of shooting and flogging unless the accuracy of the allegations can be proved beyond all doubt. A resort to heated rhetoric will serve no useful purpose, and we are impelled to the belief that the latest tactics adopted by the Indians in South Africa will accentuate the bitterness that already exists without helping towards a settlement of the question at issue. No one knows better than Mr. Gokhale how exceedingly difficult is the problem to be solved. It is impossible for the Imperial Government to coerce the Colonists and equally impossible for the Indian residents to terrorise the Union Government. But if it can be shown beyond all doubt that Indians have been flogged and shot, because they refused to work, public indignation at Home will reach such a pitch that the Imperial Government may be able to adopt more drastic steps than hitherto. On the other hand, if the allegations are disproved, and violence and intimidation are shown to have been resorted to by the other side, the possibility of effecting a settlement satisfactory to Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues will become more remote than it is to-day.

Caution and Restraint.

"Times of India."—There seems to be no doubt that the situation in South Africa is growing steadily more acute but there is clearly need for caution. The tendency to accept without inquiry the most sensational stories of flogging and barbarities of other kinds is to be deplored and can do the Indian suffers no good; their plight is surely bad enough without being made worse by the indiscretions of their friends in this country. Nor can we much longer talk of the "passive resistance" movement. There is not much passivity in the burning by exultant Indians of 150 acres of sugar cane plantation. Fortunately it seems that this form of demonstration has been checked, and it is not necessary therefore to make too much of it; but the incident shows that the sympathetic strike manoeuvred in Natal by agents from other parts of Africa might become a very dangerous weapon that would in the end inevitably turn against the Indian community. Restraint may be a hard word to use at such a time but that is what is wanted—restraint both in the interpretation in this country of the measures taken by officials in South Africa and in the dissemination of news by the Natal Indian Association. Where restraint is not needed is in subscribing to relieve suffering among the Indians in South Africa: of the existence of that suffering unhappily there can be no doubt.

Improving the Police.

"Indian Patriot."—The proper thing for the Police to do is not to complain of judicial trials, but to improve the character of the men and the methods of their investigation. It has been wisley laid down by the Government of India that a Police officer's work ought not to be judged by the number of cases he detects, but by his methods of investigation and the intelligence he has shown in his work. No matter what the result of his work is, he must have done his duty intelligently and skilfully. That is the correct method, and we are glad to acknowledge that in consequence of the reforms recently introduced the force has improved on the whole, and with the introduction of a better class of men, the general character of the Police has improved, and their methods of work are more intelligent. There has been vast increase of expenditure; and though it may be argued that while the increase has taken place there has been no decrease in crime nor better evidence of successful work as judged by statistics, we cannot admit that the position is unsatisfactory. We think on the other hand that the force is more popular to-day than at any time before, and that there is greater tendency to trust the Police and to co-operate with them than to thwart them in their work. It is this increasing confidence that is the best justification for the reforms that have been effected. And we have no doubt that, as time goes on, we shall have a Police which is as satisfactory from the people's point of view as can be imagined.

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Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

WILKINSON.—At Kemnal, Caversham, Oxon, on the 26th October 1913, the wife of Lt.-Col. E. Wilkinson, I.M.S., of a daughter.

PLINSTON.—At "Inchanga," Teignmouth, S. Devon, England, on the 10th November 1913, the wife of Captain G. H. Plinston, XI Rajputs, of a son.

DEATHS.

HARVEY.—At Karachi, on the 9th November, 1913, Frank R. Harvey, Accountant M. W. S. Deeply mourned by his relatives and friends.

GORE.—On the 10th November, at Woodbridge, Suffolk, Col. St. George Corbett Gore, C. S. I., R. E., late Surveyor-General in India, after a long illness, in his 65th year.

HARTE.—At Abbottabad, on the 11th November 1913, from enteric, Dorothy, the dearly loved wife of Capt. T. W. Bagot Harte, 6th Gurkha Rifles and youngest daughter of F. J. Walker, Myton, Lodge, Warwick.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10-30.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 3.
Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 3-30.
Bombay Choral Society Concert, Town Hall, 9-30.

FRIDAY, November 21.

Bombay Development Committee, Secretariat, 4.
Bombay University Senate, 5-45.
Broach City Press Company Ordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.
Bandmann Opera Company, "Hullo Ragtime," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

SATURDAY, November 22.

Bandmann Londoners, "Step this Way," Royal Opera House, 9-15.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-30; to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11p.m.
The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.
The Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

November 20, 1913.

THE CRISIS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The telegrams from South Africa this morning disclose an increasingly grave state of affairs. The telegrams received from Indian sources state that there are altogether thirty thousand Indians on strike, affecting the railways, corporations and hotels in addition to the coal mines and sugar plantations. We doubt whether the general public had hitherto realised what an important factor the Indian community represents in the economy of Natal, but the inhabitants of that Colony must be beginning to realise that they have to deal with an extensive and determined movement. It is increasingly evident that their methods of coping with it are not those of an ordinary civilised community. The Indian telegrams to-day contain further allegations as to the use of methods of violence. Since we wrote yesterday, Mr. Gokhale has received a telegram from Mr. Ritch positively asserting that there is conclusive evidence as to flogging by mine managers, though the Natal Coalowners' Society officially repudiates all allegations of cruelty or ill-treatment of any kind. Further telegrams from the Natal Indian Association contain categorical charges of men being kept forcibly in barracks by the military and of rations being refused to them, and the families of those who have been sentenced to hard labour in the mines, by a monstrous misuse of the provisions of the Indenture Law. It is even alleged that Indians themselves are not allowed to take these people food. It is also stated that the railway barracks at Durban were entered by the Kaffir and European police and the inmates brutally kicked and thrashed, and that orderly meetings have been assailed by police using batons. Finally there is a suggestion that martial law may put an end to any further independent communication of news as to what is happening in South Africa. A Reuter's telegram from Ladysmith relates that a thousand Indians who arrived there with their wives and children from the Elandslaagte Mine were persuaded to agree to return by the Magistrate on condition that their imprisoned follow-employees were released, but, while being escorted to the railway station they broke through the police cordon, "at the instigation of the miners," and simultaneously assailed the police with sticks and stones. They were dispersed but reassembled a thousand strong, armed with iron standards and other implements, and refused to return to the collieries. The telegram adds that the police have been armed with rifles and the citizens with revolvers and shot-guns, and were congregating in the Town Hall awaiting reinforcements. The telegram seems to be intended to convey the impression that the Indian "mob" is a desperate body, by whom the police and residents are being intimidated. It is clear, however, that the terrorisation and intimidation are all on the other side. It could not have been a very formidable or desperate body of men who were dispersed by twenty unarmed mounted police, and twenty native police armed with sticks; and the real state of affairs is grimly revealed by the statement that "the Commandant of police was obliged to call off the native police, lest they should kill the Indians." Since then the police and citizens have been armed with rifles and revolvers, and the fate of these thousand Indians, who were so easily dispersed, and, apparently, in danger of being killed by sticks, remains, at the time of writing, a matter of the keenest apprehension and anxiety to their fellow-countrymen in India. Nothing that has happened, or been said, or alleged or disproved, up till now, justifies the belief that they are likely to be dealt with mercifully.

There may be some hope, however, that the strong expressions of opinion in the English press may bring home to the Union authorities the expediency, if not the justice, of curbing the present high-handed and oppressive proceedings in Natal. It is evident that opinion in England, as we anticipated it would be, has been strongly impressed by the gravity of the position that has been produced by the operation of the Immigration Act. It is gratifying to know that the deplorable consequences which the present trouble is likely to produce in this country, if it is allowed to continue, are fully realised in London. The "Westminster Gazette," which speaks with some authority in this matter, emphasises "the Imperial Government's grave concern," and very rightly points out that India will never believe that the Imperial Government is unable to persuade the Union to accept the Imperial view. This is indeed true, for if India were to believe this, it would have to cease to believe in the protecting power of the King-Emperor, which is the first essential condition of its membership of the British Empire. The "Westminster" appeals to Briton and Boer in South Africa on behalf of the Empire and urges the withdrawal of the £3 tax and the restriction on immigration within the Union, to which should be added, of course, as an essential condition, the recognition of Indian marriages. It may be that the rapidity with which the operation of the Immigration Act has produced so grave a crisis will lead the Union Government to listen to the advice of the London press. But they have only just begun a struggle in which they have from the beginning taken up an obstinate and uncompromising attitude, and there is not much hope that they will be moved to modify it by anything but a strong intervention of the Imperial Government. We can only repeat that such intervention is what the people of this country expect, and have a right to expect.

We pointed out yesterday that it was necessary to treat with caution official denials and representations of the position emanating from South Africa, and it was not long before Mr. Ritch's emphatic and confirmatory telegram arrived to justify this conclusion. Some of our contemporaries greedily swallowed the refutations contained in the Reuter's messages published yesterday, without troubling to examine too closely the contents, which, even accepting them as they stood, disclosed a state of affairs sufficiently grave to justify the use of the strongest language,—and even of rhetoric! There is no justification for the suggestion that the leaders of the agitation on behalf of the Indians in South Africa need to be warned not to indulge in "the dissemination of statements of a sensational character," nor has anything occurred to justify a demand for restraint of language. As we pointed out yesterday, the studious moderation and restraint of the leaders of the Passive Resistance Movement, both in South Africa and in this country, entitles their statements to be accorded a respectful hearing, and the time for disbelieving them will come when there has been a satisfactory and impartial investigation of the happenings in Natal during the past few days, not when there is nothing but *ex parte* and vague official and semi-official repudiations, unsupported by any categorical statement. There is quite enough known to justify strong comment. A Government which sets out to suppress a strike by sentencing those who refuse to work to hard labour in the very mines from which they have come, turns the mine compounds into jails, and the mine managers into jailors, does not deserve to be spoken of with restraint, and no exaggeration,—even if there were such,—could possibly worsen the atrocity of such a proceeding. There has been too much restraint in dealing with the South African Union in this matter, there has been too much tender regard for the feelings of General Botha and his colleagues and the Dutch colonists who have forced their hands. The result of this timidity is the deplorable situation which we now see. In this country, at least, there is no justification for failing to characterise in plain terms the persecution of a community of British subjects by a British colony, unprecedented in the annals of the British Empire. Let us have a little less restraint and a little more plain speaking.

HONESTY IN THE P. W. D.

In the course of his examination before the Services Commission on Tuesday, Mr. Michael Nethersole, the Inspector-General of Irrigation, apparently made some observations regarding the comparative honesty of Europeans and Indians in the P. W. D., to which Mr. Justice Rahim is reported to have taken strong objection. As Mr. Nethersole was subsequently examined *in camera* on this point, we have no means of discovering the exact nature of his remarks. But it is evident that these, which have been wholly omitted by our Delhi correspondent in his telegram published yesterday, must have cast some kind of reflection on the honesty of Indian officers, otherwise there could have been no justification for Mr. Rahim's protest. The P. W. D. is a branch of the public services which has control of an enormous amount of public money, and if Mr. Nethersole can prove that Indian officers cannot be equally trusted with European officers in the expenditure and disbursement of the large sums placed in their hands, we shall be the first to demand the instant closing of the Department to Indians altogether. But the facts are entirely against this theory. There is ample evidence that the great majority of Indian Public Works officers are as honourable a body of public servants as can be found anywhere in the world,—a fact which, we believe, is fully recognised by the Government itself. So high, indeed, is the reputation of Indian officers as a body that the Bengal Government recently selected a Bengali officer as the head of the Department in that Province. No doubt there have been a few Indian officers who have taken advantage of their positions to show undue favour to contractors and others who have had dealings with them, but this can be said just as truly of a few European officers who have acted in an equally reprehensible manner. To make sweeping assertions, therefore, about honesty, or truth, or any of what we may call the major virtues, among races or communities or classes is as unfair as it is dangerous. With regard to another statement made by Mr. Nethersole that the Englishman is more practical and the Indian more or less metaphysical, assuming that this is so what bearing has this on the employment of Indians in the superior grades of the Public Works Department? Everything in the Department, so far as we know, is done by rule and regulation and precedent, and no scope is allowed for metaphysical subtleties of any description. A cogent illustration of this is the drab and monotonous uniformity of the work of the Department which, in the past, has been so severely "practical" that it has well nigh killed all artistic or aesthetic feeling in the country!

DAY BY DAY.

The Viceregal Tour.

Among the functions in which His Excellency the Viceroy will participate to-day at Bangalore will be a review of troops and presentation of colours to the 101st Grenadiers, and, later, the unveiling of a statue of Sir Sheshadri Iyer, a former Dewan of Mysore State. In the afternoon His Excellency will attend a tea party given in his honour by Mr. Visvesvaraya, the present Dewan, at the latter's residence "Balla Brooie." There will be also a garden party in His Excellency's honour at the Residency. The Viceroy will leave Bangalore Cantonment to-night for Bowringpet, the departure being private. It is understood that Lady Hardinge will not accompany the Viceroy in his tour in the Southern districts of the Madras Presidency, but will stay in Bangalore till Sunday next, when Her Excellency will join the Viceroy on the latter's way back from Tanjore to Madras. Her Excellency will visit to-day the Victoria and Minto Opthalmic Hospital and the State Silk Farm at Bangalore.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi.

At this moment when the imprisonment of Mr. Gandhi and the Passive Resistance Movement of the Indians in South Africa have stirred the whole country, the public will welcome the Sketch of Mr. Gandhi, which Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, have published in the *Biographies of Eminent Indians Series*. It describes the early days of Mr. M. K. Gandhi's life, his mission and work in South Africa, his character, his strivings, and his hopes. A perusal of this Sketch, together with the selected speeches and addresses that are appended, gives a peculiar insight into the springs of action that have impelled this remarkable man to surrender every material thing in life for the sake of an ideal that he ever essays to realise, and will be a source of inspiration to those who understand that statesmanship, moderation, and selflessness are the greatest qualities of a patriot. The Sketch contains an illuminating investigation into the true nature of passive resistance by Mr. Gandhi, which may be taken as an authoritative expression of the spirit of the South African struggle. The little volume is priced at four annas.

Natal Sugar and Indian Labour.

Owing to Indian labour, the Natal sugar industry is an exceedingly flourishing one. It puts on the market something like £500,000 worth of produce yearly, maintains in active work 34 mills, has a total capital of over a million sterling, employs over 8,000 persons, keeps under cultivation 50,000 acres of land, and has at its doors, as has been officially stated, a market of the value of approximately a million and a quarter sterling. It is estimated that about 7,200 Indians are employed on the sugar estates. If, as there is every likelihood, the Passive Resistance Movement extends to the whole of the plantations, the injury to the industry is easy to imagine. It will be remembered that a few years ago a commission, which was appointed to enquire into the Labour problem on the plantations, reported that they could not do without Indian labour. It was this that led to Mr. Gokhale's proposal to prohibit further immigration of Indian labour into Natal, which the Government of India adopted. But the effect of this prohibition is not immediate, as much Indian indentured labour had already been supplied.

The Panama Canal.

The passage of the small steamer Louise through the entire length of the Panama Canal, reported by Reuter to-day denotes that the chief obstacle to navigation in the Canal, which consists of landslides, is expected to be shortly overcome. These slides have been throughout a source of the greatest trouble. There is not a space of 200 yards in the length of nine miles of the dangerous Culebra section where the bank has not moved at one time or another, and the amount of extra labour thus involved has been enormous. But the Americans, Spaniards, and West Indian Negroes engaged in the gigantic enterprise have worked with a determination that has refused to be baffled by any difficulties, however great, and on October 10 the United States had the gratification of seeing the meeting of the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans across the Isthmus of Panama. Though the formal opening of the Canal will not take place till January 1, 1915, it is expected that in about six months' time it will be possible for the largest sea-going vessel to pass from ocean to ocean through the waterway,—a monument of human enterprise, energy and labour of which the whole world may well be proud.

Description of the Canal.

A brief description of the Canal may be of use in furnishing a clear idea of its course. It is 50 miles long runs nearly due north and south, from Colon to Panama, following for the greater part of its course the bed of the Chagres river. The least depth is 41ft. 4in., while the least width (through the Culebra Cut before mentioned, 300 ft.) It is divided into four principal sections. The first is a channel at sea-level on the Atlantic, or north, side of the Isthmus, extending inland seven miles from deep water to Gatun. Here a flight of three locks raises a slip to the level of Gatun Lake, which is 85 ft., above the sea; the Canal then passes through Gatun Lake, which has area of 164 square miles and extends through the valley of the Chagres and the trench of the Culebra Cut, a distance of 32 miles, to Pedro Miguel, on the Pacific side of the continental divide. At this point a lock effects the shift from the level of Gatun Lake to a smaller lake about 1¼ mile long, and the further shift to the sea-level of the Pacific is effected by a series of two locks at Miraflores. The high level of Gatun Lake is maintained by a dam 1¼ mile long, thrown across the valley of the Chagres at Gatun; the ship channel through the lake, except in the Culebra Cut, is from 500ft. to 1,000ft. broad. The locks are 1,000ft. in length and 110ft. wide. As the lake had already been joined on the Atlantic side with the Caribbean Sea through the locks at Gatun, and as the building of the locks at Gatun, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores was completed at the same time as the dry excavation of the Culebra Cut, the blowing up of the Gamboa Dyke, as reported last month, practically marked the last stage of the work.

Importance of the Canal.

There is still some excavation and dreadging to be done, besides the installation of machinery in the locks and the completion of docks, wharves, coaling-stations, fortifications, etc. But these are not likely to take more than a few months at the most. How great an effect the Canal is certain to have on the development of the world's commerce can at present be only very imperfectly imagined. America, of course, sees the "heavens fill with commerce" and "argosies of magic sails," but the Canal, according to Mr. Hillaire Belloc, is not likely to give an equal impetus to the trade of Europe, as opinion has vaguely been led to believe. But the strategical importance of the Canal can hardly be over-estimated. Indeed according to expert opinion, its influence upon naval warfare, on the strategical value of position hitherto unimportant, and upon future international relations is at present incalculable.

Indian Industrial Congress.

We learn that the presidentship of the Indian Industrial Congress at Karachi has now been definitely offered to and accepted by the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.

Bombay S. P. C. A.

The primary object of the Bombay S. P. C. A. is to impress on the ignorant and the heartless the duty of humane treatment of the inferior animals. The Society seeks to prevent the cruel and improper treatment of animals by, among other things, prosecuting through its agents persons found guilty of cruelty to them. At the same time, suffering and sick animals are sent for treatment to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital at Parel, and those found unfit for work through age or otherwise are sent for rest and shelter to the Pinjrapole. During last month, 184 persons were fined at the Police Court for cruelty and 131 for overloading; while in 176 cases the owners were fined and the animals sent to hospital for treatment; and in six other cases they were sent to hospital, no fine being inflicted on the owners. In 11 cases the accused were warned and discharged. As many as 342 animals and birds were admitted for treatment at the hospital during the month.

Cow-Killing.

Mr. Sita Saran Singh, a member of the District Board of Basti, has succeeded in eliciting valable expressions of opinion on the subject of cow-killing in India from three Mahommedan leaders, at least two of whom command all-India reputations. Writing to Mr. Singh, the Hon'ble Mr. Mazharul Haque of Behar, who so ably defended the Cawnpore Moslim Riot case accused, writes:—

"I am quite at one with you," he says, "in holding that cow-killing should be totally prohibited all over the country. It is extremely shameful for us Mahomedans to thus injure the feelings of our Hindu brethren. I am awfully busy just at present, but as soon as I get a little time I shall represent your cause to my co-religionists and shall exert myself to my utmost to see that the Mahomedans give up cow-killing and become real brothers of Hindus."

Nawab Vizar-ul-Mulk's Views.

The next Mahommedan gentleman is Nawab Vizar-Ul-Mulk, for many years Honorary Secretary of the Aligarh College and one of the most prominent and trusted leaders of the community in India. He writes:—

"Every well-intentioned movement is destined to be crowned with success, God himself helping to achieve it. So far as I am concerned I assure you that since I came of age never has any other animal been slaughtered in my house except goats, rams and sheep. I sincerely wish," he adds, "that as far as possible amity and friendship should be maintained among the two great communities of India. The Mahomedans are full of love and sympathy for their country and an appeal of this sort will be highly opportune at this moment."

The third gentleman, who has expressed an opinion on the subject, is Moulana Abdul Bari of Lucknow who writes:—

"To injure the feelings of another is not allowed by Islam. I very much value what you have written on the question of cow-killing. The religious leaders of Islam have never allowed sacrifices to be made by hurting others feelings."

Light of the Avesta.

Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, the author of this scholarly work on Zoroastrianism, has therein attempted a task which few scholars have yet accomplished, but which is all the more welcome, inasmuch as we have here a systematic and unbiased comparative study of the fundamental tenets of the faith promulgated by the Iranian prophet Zoroaster. The first portion of the work treats of the Zoroastrian doctrines as propounded in the Avesta—the Parsi Bible—and the author enters into a detailed and critical examination of each doctrine in the light of modern scientific thought. The author makes an interesting comparison of Zoroaster's teachings with the teachings of Christ and the leading Christian saints and writers, and the Bagwat Gita and Upanishads of the Hindus, the Sufi philosophers and mystics among Moslems, and also the teaching of the Brahais. Mr. Dadachanji discovers in all these systems the same thread of unity as regards the fundamentals of religious belief.

The Gathas.

The second portion of the work is devoted to a translation, with commentary, of some of the principal Gathic Yasnas or "Songs Celestial" embodying Zoroaster's inspired utterances. Whilst differing in numerous material points from the extent English translations, Mr. Dadachanji's version is based on authoritative emendations of the ancient Avesta language. The translations of Darmesteter and other Western savants are criticised, and an attempt is made by the author to give the correct traditional meaning. In this connection, the running commentary which is subjoined to each Yasna will prove of great help to students of the Avesta and the Gathas. The author is to be congratulated on his notable work.

THE MARIENBAD'S POSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

While the reports regarding the Austrian Lloyd steamer Marienbad are conflicting, all agree that her position is exposed and the damage extensive. It appears that a large quantity of cotton is damaged and a portion of the seed cargo was jettisoned.

CHINA AND TIBET.

BREACH OF SIMLA CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Nov. 19.

The British Legation has complained to the Chinese Government that the Chinese frontier authorities are attempting to negotiate independently with the Tibetans and contrary to the spirit of the Simla conference.

LONDON TO SHANGHAI IN A FORTNIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Nov. 19.

With the institution of a proper ferry between Nanking and Pukow the Shanghai-Nanking and Pukow-Tientsin railways have arranged a service of through expresses, bringing Shanghai within fourteen days of London.

SINGING TEACHER DEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Mathilde Marchesi.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRISIS.

INDIAN RIOT IN NATAL.

RELEASED MEN ATTACK POLICE.

MEN REFUSE TO RETURN TO COLLIERIES.

STRONG CRITICISMS BY ENGLISH PRESS.

30,000 STRIKERS.

To-day's telegram from Mr. Polak and the Natal Indian Association disclose the extreme gravity of the situation. The possibility of martial law being proclaimed is apparently anticipated.

According to Reuter the English press is unanimous in denouncing the policy of the Union Government.

"The Times" urges the sending of an official representative to negotiate with General Botha and the Ministers, and the "Daily Express" says it is time for the Imperial Government to assert itself.

Telegrams have been sent to His Excellency the Viceroy by the Bombay South African Indian Committee, and the Presidency Association, imploring His Excellency to intervene.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LADYSMITH, Nov. 18.

A thousand Indians, with their wives and children, arrived here yesterday evening from the Elandslaagte collieries.

In the morning, after an address by the Magistrate, they agreed to return if their imprisoned fellow employees were released.

The Magistrate agreed, but while the released prisoners were being escorted to the railway station they broke through the police at the instigation of the miners. Simultaneously, the mob assailed the police with stones and sticks.

The police, consisting of twenty unarmed mounted men and twenty native police armed with sticks scattered the rioters. The commandant of police was obliged to call off the native police lest they should kill the Indians.

The rioters reassembled a thousand strong near the Indian temple, where they armed themselves with iron standards and other implements. The authorities ordered them to return to the collieries, but they refused to do so.

Th police have been armed with rifles and the citizens are armed with revolvers and shot-guns. They are now (at three o'clock in the afternoon) congregating in the Town Hall awaiting reinforcements.

ALLEGATIONS OF ILL-TREATMENT.

NATAL COALOWNERS' DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DURBAN, Nov. 18.

With regard to the cablegram received from the Natal Indian Association by Mr. Gokhale on the 15th instant, it transpires that the local Indian Association made allegations of ill-treatment against some mine officials some days ago, before the general body of miners returned from the Transvaal. The Government promised that the matter should be investigated.

No reports have been received bearing out the allegation that the Indians have been flogged or that one has died from flogging.

The Natal Coalowners' Society, officially repudiate all allegations of cruelty or ill-treatment of any kind on their mines.

"A TEST CASE OF EMPIRE."

ENGLISH PRESS URGE SPEEDY REMEDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Editorials in the evening papers in connection with Indians in South Africa all dwell on the extreme gravity of the position in Natal.

They say there is a likelihood of serious unrest in India, unless the trouble is quickly ended. All realise the fears of the whites in South Africa who are determined to maintain a European standard of living, but they urge the imperativeness of a speedy remedy for the present position.

The "Westminster Gazette" emphasises the Imperial Government's grave concern at the position. It says India will never believe that the Imperial Government is unable to persuade the Union to accept the Imperial view. It appeals to Boer and Briton, especially to the latter, who claim to be good Imperialists, to help in this matter, which is a real serious test case of Empire. It urges the withdrawal of the £3 tax and the restriction on immigration within the Union. Indian leaders, however, must keep the strikers within bounds.

BOMBAY'S STRONG PROTEST.

TELEGRAM TO THE VICEROY.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded to the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy the following telegram in connection with the treatment of British Indians in South Africa.

The whole public of this Presidency man, woman and child have received with indescribable horror and indignation the news of the atrocious and barbarous treatment which their countrymen are subjected in His Majesty's South African Dominions. If such treatment had been meted out to British subjects in any foreign country the British Government would have considered it a "casus belli" as declared by Lord Lansdowne. People ask themselves with intense anguish whether the British Crown can tolerate such mal-treatment in their own Dominions. The whole matter is fraught with grave mischief to the best interests of the Indian and British Empire and we implore the British Government to take immediate steps to stop such outrage on our fellow countrymen. We earnestly and urgently pray that the Crown should exercise its right to veto the Act.

SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA,
President,
Presidency Association, Bombay.

BOMBAY SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN COMMITTEE.

TELEGRAMS TO VICEROY AND NATAL PRESS.

Sir Jamsedji Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Bombay South African Indian Committee has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The South African Indian Committee, Bombay, requests submission of the following to His Majesty's Government with Your Excellency's early and favourable support. His Majesty's ministers are aware of the reasons for the Passive Resistance Movement which the South African Immigration Act has reprovoked. It has been resorted to after patient waiting and when endeavours for an honourable settlement appear to have failed. Its aim is to vindicate the rights of our countrymen domiciled in the Colony as His Majesty's equal subjects and as free men in in His Majesty's dominions. My Committee earnestly requests the early attention of the Imperial Government to the recent measures of the Union Government and those in authority under them which have made the situation more harsh and intolerable for Indians in South Africa, including helpless women and children, more exasperating to the feelings of people of every class and creed in this country and more gravely prejudicial to the best interests of India and the Empire. The admitted use of the Mines as Jails carries with it the power to use the lash for disobedience to work in the mines and to use the gun to prevent escape from the mines. These are measures of cruelty and oppression which no foreign Government could dare to put in force against any British subject. Disorder and disobedience have always been dissociated from the Passive Resistance Movement, but the Committee fears that even a docile and long suffering people may be driven to them by measures which exceed the limits imposed everywhere by civilization and humanity. If, as is to be feared, there is bloodshed, the effect on Indian sentiment would be disastrous. The turn events are taking in South Africa is calculated to imperil seriously the faith in the Imperial Government's goodwill towards the Indian people. We believe it to have been the duty to submit the truth, and to beseech His Majesty's Government to exercise the right that vests in the Crown to veto the Act which brought in its train such grave consequences in South Africa and in India. It was not for nothing that the right was reserved, and this Committee respectfully and earnestly submit, that the present situation demands and deserves its exercise by the Crown without delay.

JAMSEDJI JEEJEEBHOY.
Chairman,
Managing Committee.

Sir Jamsedji has also sent the following telegram to the Editor of "Indian Opinion," Phoenix Natal.

"Bombay Committee wishes to to convey its sentiments of high appreciation of patience and patriotism of the leaders and participators in the Passive Resistance Movement and assures them of India's wholehearted support, and exhorts them to persist in pacific methods in spite of the grave provocation of the recent measures of the Union Authorities. Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Managing Committee."

FURTHER ENGLISH PRESS COMMENTS.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The "Standard," the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Express" dwell on the danger to the Empire involved in the Indian troubles in South Africa.

The "Standard" says that the best solution would be for the South African Governments to recognise that Indians are not 'niggers,' and put Asiatics on much the same footing as European and American immigrants.

The "Daily Mail" appeals to General Botha to consider whether steps cannot be taken to end the perilous situation. Concessions on points of form might yet satisfy Indian opinion.

The "Daily Express" says it is obvious that the Union Government has blundered deplorably, and it is time for the Imperial Government to assert itself.

The "Daily News" thinks the best and only hope of meeting a very grave crisis lies in resolute action on the part of the Union Government. Control of events ought to be immediately taken from the hands of the Natal irregulars. Unfortunately, the journal adds, the Union Government shows little evidence of strength or statesmanship.

Mr. Polak's father, in a letter to the "Daily News" says, "Perhaps now the Indian Government will send special representatives to the four provinces of British South Africa to protect the interests of those unable to defend themselves."

The "Times" thinks that the Indians showed public spirit in refusing to press their demands at the time of the Rand strikers, and it is all the more regrettable that Government has continued to refuse them reasonable consideration. Some step like the Indian Government sending an official representative like Sir James Meston, to negotiate with General Botha and the Ministers is now urgent. If this is impracticable some other step must be taken. The Imperial Government cannot neglect its responsibilities.

THIRTY THOUSAND STRIKERS.

PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW FEARED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 19.

Mr. Gokhale has received the following telegram from Mrs. Polak, Durban, dated November 18th:—

"Twenty thousand strikers on railway, harbour, corporation, estates, and hotels. One man died as the result of flogging. Newcastle military and police forces are everywhere. Men are being kept forcibly in estate barracks by military. No rations, the community feeding. Strike absolutely spontaneous, men are under control and very firm. Reports of their violent conduct are false."

From the Natal Indian Association, Durban, dated November 18th:—

"Demonstration vigorous. Kaffir and European mounted police entered the railway barracks, forced, kicked and thrashed the men brutally. Two hundred arrested, panic-stricken. The police have been drafted from all parts of the Union with the object of terrorizing crowds by dispersing. Orderly meeting being raided by the police using batons. If you get no further news understand that martial law is proclaimed."

RETALIATION URGED.

ALLAHABAD COMMITTEE'S PLEA FOR INTERVENTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 19.

The Hon. Pundit Motilal Nehru, the local President of the Committee of the South African Indian League, has sent a telegram to H. E. the Viceroy urging the adoption of retaliatory measures against the South African Government and stating that any delay in interference by the Government will create the greatest discontent in the country. He has also telegraphed to the secretaries of State for India and the Colonies imploring immediate and effective intervention and saying that the continuation of the existing situation is intolerable.

"FLOGGED TO DEATH."

OFFICIAL DENIAL AND POST MORTEM EXAMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, Nov. 19.

It is officially stated that the report that an Indian had been flogged to death is absolutely false. An Indian died recently at Ballengoich mine and was reported to have been flogged to death. The post mortem examination, however, by the district surgeon and two doctors showed that death was due to natural causes.

LADYSMITH, Nov. 19.

The Indians have returned to Elandslaagte on receipt of promises from the manager that the police and the volunteers should be disbanded.

DURBAN, Nov. 19.

Everything is quiet here. Several Indians charged with desertion have not been penalised. Reinforcements of police are arriving and elaborate precautions are being taken to protect the town. At a mass meeting of the Indians, conducted in Hindustani, it is understood that men were ordered to keep quiet and not provoke the police. All is tranquil on the coast estates where the Indians are remaining in barracks.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PORT SAID, Nov. 19.

The P. and O. Egypt has shipped gold to the value of £335,000 for India.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRUGGLE.

THE NEED FOR FINANCIAL HELP

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" FUND.

THIRD LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

TOTAL RECEIVED: RS. 10,204.

In response to the requests of numerous readers we have decided to open the columns of "The Bombay Chronicle" for the receipt of subscriptions to the fund in aid of the Indian passive resisters in South Africa. There is no need for us to detail again the merits of the struggle in which the Indians in South Africa are now engaged. Their fight is a fight for the barest recognition of their rights as British citizens, for their right to enjoy the ordinary decencies and privileges of civilisation as a legally domiciled community in a country flying the British flag, and for the honour of their womenkind. The struggle cannot be maintained without the financial help of their countrymen and countrywomen in India, and to those the appeal is made to come forward with such help as each can afford. The smallest contribution will be received and duly acknowledged in our columns, and the total amounts will be forwarded each week to the Hon. Secretaries of the Central Fund for dispatch to South Africa. We need hardly point out how strongly the need for help from this country is increased by the latest news as to the atrocious methods adopted by the Colonial Government to try and crush the movement.

All contributions should be addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle," Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. Cheques and money orders should be made payable simply to "The Bombay Chronicle" or Bearer (not order). All cheques should be crossed.

The following is yesterday's list of subscription.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged.	4,141	8	0
Miss Hamabai Petit ...	5,000	0	0
Mr. Manecksi Cowasji Petit ...	500	0	0
A Parsi Lady ...	100	0	0
Miss Jinnah ...	50	0	0
Mrs. D. L. Bahadurji ...	50	0	0
Mr. Jehangir H. Vakil ...	30	0	0
Mrs. Hiralal ...	30	0	0
Mrs. Framroz Vakil ...	30	0	0
Mr. K. W. Bhat ...	25	0	0
Mr. M. D. Cooper ...	25	0	0
"Father forgive them for they know not what they do." ...	25	0	0
An Indian ...	25	0	0
Mr. Chhotalal Karsondas Mulji ...	15	0	0
Mrs. S. G. Vellinkar ...	15	0	0
Messrs. Vakil Bros. ...	15	0	0
Mrs. Sathaye ...	10	0	0
Mr. D. H. Dighe ...	10	0	0
Dr. Gilder ...	10	0	0
Dr. Miss H. Contractor ...	10	0	0
Dr. Vacha ...	10	0	0
Dr. Miss D. Petit ...	10	0	0
Dr. S. Meheromji ...	10	0	0
Dr. Miss G. Doctor ...	10	0	0
Dr. A. K. Contractor ...	10	0	0
Mr. D. J. Irani ...	10	0	0
Mr. Mahadeo Pandurang Barne ...	10	0	0
Sympathiser ...	5	0	0
M. B. Nanawati ...	5	0	0
Messrs. Mahale and Co. ...	5	0	0
Mr. M. Hanumantrao ...	1	0	0
Mr. Duttaram P. Rye ...	1	0	0
Mr. Gopalrao Narayan ...		8	0
Mr. Shridhar Vinayak ...		8	0
Total ...	10,204	0	0

ANOTHER STEAMER ABLAZE.

PLUCKY AND TIMELY RESCUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

A steamer, believed to be the Rankine from Glasgow was on fire off Ventnor early this morning. Warships and steamers rushed to her assistance and rescued the passengers. Twenty-seven were taken off by H M. battleship Iron Duke. There was no loss of life.

BIG DIAMOND THEFT.

ROBBERS BREAK INTO BRUSSELS CUTTING WORKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.

Two robbers broke into Klippner's Diamond Cutting Works, and bound the watchman. They then stole diamonds to the value of £12,000. The watchman has been arrested. He says he was asleep when the robbers entered.

"LOOPING THE LOOP."

FRENCH AVIATOR'S FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Nov. 18.

The aviator Chevillard to-day twice "Looped the Loop" with a passenger at Buc.

UNIONISTS AND HOME RULE.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON PROPER SOLUTION.

SUPPORT OF ULSTER FAILING SPECIAL TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Brighton, said that the proper solution of the Home Rule problem lay in the reference of the question to electors.

Failing that, the Opposition were prepared to consider the special treatment of Ulster, accompanied by such changes in the Bill as were thereby necessitated.

If both these offers were refused, "we shall give Ulster all the encouragement we can in her resistance. Government will be held responsible for all disasters resulting from their conduct."

NO OVERTURES TO OPPOSITION.

The "Daily Chronicle" confirms the "Daily Telegraph's" statement that the Cabinet yesterday did not consider Home Rule and says that the Government have no present intention of making overtures to the Opposition in this connection.

TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 19.

The protocol in connection with the Turco-Persian frontier delimitation has been signed by the Grand Vizier, and the British, Russian and Persian Ambassadors. The Frontier is greatly in favour of Persia, which retains the disputed districts of Bazyrgan, Tergever, Decht, Mergever, Ushnu Lavenevane and the Merivan and Southern extremity of the frontier formed by the Shat-el-Arab as far as the mouth of the Klaiyin channel.

The waters of Shat-el-Arab remain under Turkish sovereignty; also all islands except Mouhalla and the six dependent islands. Mahomerah continues to enjoy Persian jurisdiction.

The Sheikh will be maintained in possession of all his properties on Turkish soil.

A special article states that the concession granted by the Shah, and exploited by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, will be maintained in full vigour throughout the extent of the territory transferred to Turkey.

BRAHMAPYTRA FALLS.

SIR THOMAS HOLDICH'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Sir Thomas Holdich, interviewed by the "Morning Post," doubted whether Captain Bailey could possibly have acquired such evidence as would justify him in saying that the Brahmaputra falls did not exist. Captain Bailey's evidence is eagerly awaited.

FRENCH MINERS' GRIEVANCES

SIX THOUSAND ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DOUAI, Nov. 19.

Six thousand miners are on strike in the Pas de Calais. The National Council of Miners, yesterday, decided to call an immediate general strike in order to secure an eight hours' day and the abolition of long shifts.

BRITISH ESTIMATES.

"NOTHING DONE REGARDING ULSTER."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that the Cabinet, yesterday, was mainly occupied with the consideration of the estimates which are expected to total nearly two hundred millions for 1914-15, involving fresh taxation. The journal adds that nothing was done regarding Ulster.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

CONFERENCE WITH AUSTRALIA IMPOSSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Commonwealth Government has now received the reply of the Imperial Government to the suggestion to hold a joint conference on defence. It is understood that the reply states that a conference is at present impossible.

BRITISH CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Mr. Thurston, Secretary to Mr. Francis Barton, British Minister in Zanzibar, has been appointed British Consul at Calais.

WASHINGTON DISCONCERTED.

REBELS EXECUTE FEDERAL OFFICERS.

GARRISON ANNIHILATED.

U. S. BLOCKADE TO START SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MEXICO, Nov. 18.

The United States blockade is expected to begin in a few days.

The German Minister has requested German merchants to submit inventories to him in view of the blockade.

President Huerta is still conducting business in the palace. The organisation of the Congress was completed yesterday evening.

Meanwhile, the rebels at Juarez threaten to seize the Mexican North-Western Railroad, which is Canadian-owned, unless the officials repair and operate the line. General Carranza, the rebel leader, intends to control the oilfields and collect revenues therefrom.

The Constitutionalists have executed some twenty Federal officers captured at Juarez. This proceeding has rather disconcerted Washington, raising doubts as to the expediency of assisting the rebels.

RUMOUR OF BLOCKADE DENIED.

President Wilson, yesterday, met the Cabinet. A denial was afterwards issued to a report that the blockade of Mexico had been decided upon. The advisers to the administration favour patience while the Constitutionalists pursue the campaign.

THREAT BY CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

The Constitutionalists are threatening the town of Orizaba, the capture of which will cut off the the communications between Vera Cruz and the capital. Foreigners are crowding to the coast.

GARRISON ANNIHILATED.

The Mexican Constitutionalists have captured Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas. The victorious commander reports that every member of the Federal garrison was killed and that the battle was one of the bloodiest of the revolution.

PANAMA CANAL.

STEAMSHIP TRAVERSES ITS ENTIRE LENGTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.

A telegram from Panama says that the small steamer Louise with the leading canal officials on board yesterday traversed the whole canal. This was rendered possible by the progress made in cutting the channel through the Cucuracha slide, the last obstruction.

BURMA BANK CASE.

APPEAL REJECTED BY PRIVY-COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has rejected the petition of Clifford, Mower and Strachan, of the Bank of Burma, against the judgment of the Chief Court of Burma on June 20, affirming their conviction and sentence.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

CLUB'S NEW RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Sports committee of the Oxford University Athletic Club passed a resolution, last night, that residence at another university or similar institution would disqualify for competition in freshmen's sports. No competitor will be eligible for university sports if over 24.

The resolution will not take effect before October, 1914. It is computed that Rhodes scholars average 22 when entering Oxford, the majority will therefore be eligible to compete in all sports except freshmen's during the first two years of residence.

STEAMER SCOTSDYKE BURNED TO WATER'S EDGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The steamer on fire off Ventnor was the Scotsdyke, from the Mediterranean for Sunderland. She burned to the water's edge.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

ROORKEE AS A CENTRAL COLLEGE.

"SOLE CHANNEL OF RECRUITMENT."

PRINCIPAL'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

DELHI, Nov. 19.

At to-day's sitting of the Public Services Commission, Lieut.-Colonel Atkinson, Principal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, was the first witness examined.

Examined by the Chairman, witness said he came out to India in 1887. He had served continuously in the Military Works Services, except for four years. He gave a detailed account of the course of training theoretical and practical, of the outdoor training in camps undergone by the students.

He said the admission to the college was limited to the provinces of India and students were mainly drawn from the domiciled community, from pure Indians and a certain number of Europeans as upper subordinates who had been trained in military works services. Reasons for the limitation of admission to the provinces in Upper India and the exclusion of other provinces were (1) that each province had its own college and (2) if Roorkee was thrown open to competition certain races who were better than others would dominate and swamp in examination.

Replying to further questions, witness said there was a great difference between the school-leaving certificates and the B.A. or B. Sc. degree. He would not favour the B. Sc. degree to B. E. altered on essential qualifications. He was satisfied that they were giving as good a practical training at Roorkee as could be had anywhere else. Roorkee was improving yearly but witness could not give his opinion offhand as to whether Roorkee could be turned into a first-class engineering college.

Replying to a further question, Colonel Atkinson said the reason why a student was turned out if he failed in any of the courses during three years was because it was considered unfair to future entrants to re-admit failed students.

SOLE CHANNEL OF RECRUITMENT.

In his opinion Roorkee should be the sole channel of recruitment for superior services. He advocated one year's period of training in England after an officer had been in service for five years.

Questioned by Sir Murray Hammick, witness said he did not think the difference of language or habits of different races would be a serious difficulty if his scheme to make Roorkee a central college was adopted.

Witness told Sir Valentine Chirol that every man passing out of an Indian College should be given one year's practical training by Government whether he entered Government service or not. The Government was the only body which could give this training and such practical training would repay the Government a hundredfold.

Replying to Mr. Justice Rahim, witness said he would like to have students of a better social status. It would be advantageous to have a system of nomination by gentlemen, who would ensure that the students coming in would not say why civilians of a higher class were not attracted to Roorkee. Both from the point of view of efficiency and of economy, he thought his scheme for making Roorkee the Central college, was better than any scheme which would provide colleges in the different provinces.

STUDENTS FROM OTHER PROVINCES.

Mr. Rahim:—What would be your opinion of relaxing rules of admission to enable students of other provinces to get admission in Roorkee?—It would upset our arrangement. At present one class of say twenty-four students could be managed well by one professor.

But the demand could be met by strengthening the staff.

There would be no objection to admitting boys of other provinces provided the number from each province is fixed.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald:—Is it the case that Roorkee is maintained purely from Imperial funds?—Not at all, I do not know what was the financial arrangement before I went there, but since my time it is maintained entirely by provincial funds.

In reply to further question witness said he did not know whether the railways utilised men turned out from Roorkee.

Mr. Fisher:—Does the standard of Roorkee compare well with Woolwich?

Answer:—Compared in certain general subjects, it is quite as good.

Mr. Sly:—On what basis is the distribution of appointments made from different colleges in India?—I do not know. It is done by the Government of India.

Replying to a further question regarding the proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan students in Roorkee, the witness said the numbers had gone down considerably. About five years ago a hostel was built for 24 students. Now only the top floor was occupied. The proportion of Hindu and Mahomedan students was 65 and 5 respectively.

OTHER COLLEGES OF SAME STANDARD.

Answering Mr. Chaubal, Colonel Atkinson said that Bombay, Madras and Sibpur colleges of Engineering were not of the same standard, or as well equipped as Roorkee. But they could be made the same.

Replying to Lord Ronaldshay witness said that Indians disliked serving outside his own province. A Punjabi for instance would always strive for work in the Punjab.

R. E. OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY.

Captain De. L. Pollard-Lowsley, representative of the Royal Engineers, Public Works Department, was examined next.

He said that Royal Engineers in the P. W. D. and the Railway sought to obtain the civil pay of the office plus the net military pay of their rank. Royal Engineers were available for a service for which Civil engineers were not. They came out in the military service and received the military pension. It would only be under abnormal circumstances that Royal Engineers in civil employ would be recalled.

Replying to Lord Ronalshay, witness said that under Army rules an officer had to retire at the age of fifty. The Royal Engineers in the P. W. D. desired that this rule should not be enforced while they were in civil employ.

CLAIMS OF TEMPORARY ENGINEERS.

Mr. F. M. Purves, representative of the Temporary engineers, in his examination by the President, said it was impossible for him to represent the views of all temporary engineers as he has no time to communicate with the temporary engineers of Bombay and Madras. He said the general conditions regarding the service of temporary engineers laid down in the memorandum would more or less apply to all temporary engineers, and the proposals he had made might not be acceptable to all, but the majority would agree with his views. He could not say what was the average length of service of temporary engineers. He thought fifteen per cent. of them serve for for over ten years. He did not know that many temporary engineers were discharged, and within the last twenty years, perhaps not more than eleven were discharged. On the construction side, work was continually going on and there was no chance of any temporary engineer being turned out. About twenty engineers were in executive charge, about twelve were getting more than Rs. 800.

Questioned by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said he could not agree that the work of temporary men was inferior to that of permanent men. Temporary men could always be dismissed, and if their work was inferior to that of permanent men the responsibility was with the superintending officer. Permanent men were lazier than temporary men and the very conditions of the service could not make their work superior to that of temporary men. In reply to Mr. Fisher he said there were engineering works in Native States, but they employed their own men.

Answering to Mr. Sly witness said, that in spite of declarations which temporary engineers were to make every year, that their services were only temporary, and they would have no claim on any permanent vacancy, the temporary engineers had a moral claim on the Government of being made permanent, when they served the Government so well year after year and under equal conditions of service as permanent men.

Lala Baij Nath representative of the Association of Indian College of Engineers, said that there were a hundred and twenty-five active members of the Association, forty of whom were Anglo-Indians. Memoranda sent by his Association expressed the unanimous views of all the members. The members were all Provincial Engineers recruited from Indian colleges. Witness stronly urged for the abolition of the division of Imperial and Provincial service, and all superior officers should be employed under the same conditions of pay leave and pension. He recommended that fifty per cent. of recruitment should be made in England and fifty in India by open competitive examinations. From personal experience he India should contain men trained in India, including Europeans and Anglo-Indians. At present thirty per cent. were recruited including the promotion of subordinates. Replying to further questions he said, material in this country could be improved and he objected to the term "Provincial," because provincial men got less pay than the Imperial men. That was the main cause of discontent.

Questioned by Lord Ronaldshay, witness said he considered the present system of recruitment in England faulty because selection meant nomination with consequent anomalies. From persoal experience he could say that engineers recruited in England would lack knowledge of Indian conditions.

Replying to Mr. Chaubal witness said, he opposed recruitment in England by method of selection, because men of inferior attainments go in, while men of superior attainments were left out. That happened in the case of two or three Indians.

Mr. Fisher:—Are you aware that the Secretary of State makes nomination when the candidate fully satisfies certain tests, and that these tess are very high. Is that not a security against any abuse of patronage?

Witness:—I for one moment do not say there is abuse of paronage.

Answering Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said, that a large recruitment in India would provide men quite as efficient as those who came from England. Witness thought that the present rate of pay was inadequate. Indian Services were the best paid in the world. With regard to the question of temporary Engineers the witness replying to Mr. Madge said he personally knew of several deserving temporary engineers who had not been made permanent.

Sir Murray Hammick:—Do you think if the pay of Indian recruited men in other services such as Finance, Traffic be reduced to two-thirds of the pay given to the members of the services recruited in England the discontent in the Provincial Engineer Sercise will disappear?

Answer:—No. The discontent would spread to those other services. It is impossible to force distinction in pay and emoluments where none exists in work. For doing the same work and bearing the same responsibilities the same rates of pay should be given. It is an impossible thing to have two scales of pay in one superior service.

Lala Radhika Narain, representative, Engineers Association, Lahore, was the last witness examined to-day, said the general scheme of recruitment now interfered with the promotion of the Civil Engineers. The employment of temporary engineers should be stopped and the present temporary engineers should be recruited in the permanent cadre.

The Commission adjourned until Friday.

VICEROY REACHES BANGALORE.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESSES.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

Brilliant weather prevailed this morning when Their Excellencies reached Bangalore City from Mysore which city they left at eleven last night. At 7 a.m. halt was made a few stations out of Bangalore for early tea and the special steamed up to scheduled time in charge of the General Manager of the line. On alighting, Their Excellencies were met and received by Colonel Sir Hugh Daly, British Resident, Lieutenant-General Sir Eccles Nixon, Major General R. Wapshare and Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, Dewan of Mysore, who in turn introduced Their Excellencies to principal Civil, Military and other officers of the Bangalore Bridge, City and Station. Thereafter the Viceroy inspected the Guard-of-Honour with colours from the Cameron Highlanders under Captain Stewart and then sat with Lady Hardinge under an exceptionally artistic pavillion below the railway overbridge where Mr. Cox, I.C.S., President of the Station Municipality, read an address of welcome. When the Viceroy had replied Mr. Cox introduced the Municipal Commissioners of the station and presented their secretary Mr. Henry Clarke to receive the decoration of the Imperial Service Order at His Excellency's hand. In affixing the order Lord Hardinge complimented him on earning the badge by faithful service and remarked that he was proud to wear the same badge himself.

An address was presented in a silver and gold casket of exquisite local workmanship after which the Station Municipal body withdrew in favour of the City Municipal Commissioners who were introduced by Dewan Bahadur K. P. Puttanna Chetty, President of that Council. This phase of the function terminated with the presentation of flowers to Their Excellencies who then crossed the overbridge and took seats in an open carriage and four with Royal Horse Artillery outriders and drove to the Residency accompanied by Sir Hugh Daly. As they did so a second Guard-of-Honour furnished by the Mysore Barr Infantry presented arms and there was a crash of British Cavalry trumpets. Their Excellencies were escorted to the Residency by two squadrons of the 7th Hussars and the cavalcade that immediately formed was striking to a remarkable degree. A Royal Horse salute of 31 guns just outside the station had just then subsided and a hundred thousand spectators whose eagerness had been most tense from the moment the arrival of the train was signalled, rose to greet Their Excellencies. Ten thousand school children of both sexes lined the road round the west bend of the Race Course and crowds generally, many dozens deep, along the entire route which was spanned by some exceedingly chaste triumphal arches notably at the residence of Mr. V. P. Madhava Row who welcomed Lord Hardinge as "Friend of India." Approaching the Residency gates another Artillery salute announced the nearness of the procession and the Royal Standard was run up the Residency flagstaff and the Bangalore Boy Scouts under Commissioner Baker lined the entrance. Within the Residency grounds a third Guard of-Honour was furnished by the Bangalore Volunteers under Captain E. C. Edwards. The reception accorded to Their Excellencies was faultless in details. Many thousands of people had come from the neighbouring villages to view to-day's pageant which from start to finish was not merely impressive but distinctly enthusiastic. TheirExcellencies' local engagement begins immediately after breakfast.

The following address from the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore was presented to His Excellency the Viceroy:—

May it please Your Excellency,—On behalf of all classes of the community of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, we desire to offer to Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge a sincere and hearty welcome to this part of the Empire, and at the same time to express our regret that the time at Your Excellencies' disposal will not allow a longer stay here than a few days.

Looking back a few years we see that, in the address of welcome presented to Lord Curzon in 1900 this station was referred to as a Sanitarium and a Resort for European Government pensioners. In welcoming Earl Minto in 1909, the station was again alluded to as a Health Resort.

In reiterating what was said on those occasions, we have only to add that the popularity of the station is spreading far and wide. The problem we have to solve is how, with our limited resources, to maintain the reputation of the place as a Sanitarium. We must acquaint Your Excellency with the fact that our hospitals, our markets, our water supply and our drainage are defective and insufficient for the demands of a steadily growing population; the present Municipal revenues will not admit of large expenditure on works of any magnitude however important or urgent they may be; and we see no prospect of augmenting our revenues in any way, but we venture to say that we are confident that as in the past, so in the future, the Government of India will come to our aid.

We desire to acknowledge with gratitude the favours which have been shown to us in recent years by way of grants by the Government of India for the improvement of our sanitation, water supply, and education; specially for the grant this year of four lakhs of rupees for sanitation and for the recurring grant of half a lakh for the same object. At the same time we would respectfully request that we may be relieved of the loan of Rs. 80,000, advanced to us in July 1911, by having this amount treated as a free grant, and that the payments which we have been obliged to make to the Mysore Durbar on account of shortage in our own water supply, amounting to Rs. 23,968, may be refunded to us.

We desire also to request that whatever the ultimate decision may be as to the disposal of the accumulated surplus revenues of the Assigned Tract, in future years it may be so utilised for the benefit of the station that no considerable surplus of income over expenditure may accrue a surplus which so far from benefiting the Imperial exchequer is under an agreement handed over to the neighbouring State of Mysore.

We respectfully submit that in particular we may be relieved of the imposition of income-tax, that the Military contribution to our annual revenues may be increased and that Government buildings may be made liable for the levy of rates and taxes. We believe that these matters are now pending with the Government of India for consideration.

We would also request that the Municipal dispensaries which are at present maintained by us, at an annual cost of Rs. 9,200, may be placed under the maintenance of the Government of India.

We should also respectfully represent that the feelings of the community are in favour of a separation of the political and judicial administration of the station and of vesting the highest appellate jurisdiction in the Madras High Court, while at the same time, in order to raise the status of the District Judge, it is felt that the old system which existed until 1891 of having a District and Sessions Judge might with advantage be resumed.

The address of welcome would be incomplete if we failed to mention with what manifestation of joy and thankfulness the 20th June last, was observed in this station, and how glad the whole population—old and young—were of the opportunity afforded them of celebrating in a fitting manner Your Excellency's return to health and strength after the dastardly outrage on Your Excellency's life.

In conclusion we pray that in the future when Your Excellency and Lady Hardinge look back on your sojourn in India, the visit—regrettably short though it was—to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore may be remembered as one of the brightest episodes of your stay in the vast continent.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

LIBERAL GRANTS FOR SANITATION AND EDUCATION.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 19.

The following is the Viceroy's reply to the Municipality of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore:—

Gentlemen of the Municipal Commission of the C. and M. Station,—I thank you both for Lady Hardinge and myself for your welcome and can assure you that we share your regret that time will not permit of our making a longer stay at Bangalore, the popularity of which as a sanitarium and a health resort is well-known.

I shall instruct the Resident to examine the various requests and requirements which are made or mentioned in your address, and any recommendations which he may find himself able to make in these matters will receive very careful consideration. I note with much satisfaction your acknowledgement of the assistance which the station has already received from the Government of India and which, according to my information, has been given with no niggardly hand. The special grants for sanitation and education during the past 2½ years exceed, I believe, 8 lakhs of rupees, without reckoning the grant of half a lakh of rupees for sanitation or the increase of nearly Rs. 10,000 a year which has recently been sanctioned in the expenditure on the Civil Hospital. The ordinary grants-in-aid for education given recently averaged over 1¼ lakhs a year. In early years, a similar liberality was shown in connection with the water-supply and the filters, towards the capital cost of which no contribution was required from the Municipality. Their proportionate share of the capital cost in the case of the water-supply alone would, I understand, have exceeded 11 lakhs.

LIBERAL HELP TO MUNICIPALITY.

I mention these facts in order to show that the Government of India have always been ready to do as much as appeared to be legitimately right to further the interests of the station and as an indication that reasonable request will receive sympathetic treatment in the future. You will recognise that in dealing with the question of the provision of funds, the Government of India must have regard not only to the demands of other communities in India but also to the special liberality with which Bangalore has been treated in the past. As to the question of the disposal of the surplus revenues of the assigned tract, the Resident has, I believe, recently given you an explanation which will, I trust, have removed from your minds any possible misunderstanding as to the extent with which the Commission are concerned with this question.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION.

As regards judicial administration, you are aware that in all criminal proceedings connected with European British subjects residing in Bangalore the appellate jurisdiction already is vested in the High Court of Madras. For the rest, the information which we possess indicates that the changes which you suggest might not be for the convenience or interests of litigants, while they would involve an increase of expenditure for which there appears to be at present scarcely sufficient justification.

Lady Hardinge and I were greatly touched by the remarkable manifestation at Bangalore on the 20th June when the Assembly of Children under arrangements made by committees representing both the City and the Civil and Military stations equalled, if it did not exceed, the gatherings in any other similar centre in India on that day. I am very glad to have this opportunity of publicly thanking all who worked hard and so efficiently for the success of that celebration. The circumstances give an additional interest to our visit to Bangalore which we were very pleased to include in our tour.

LADY HARDINGE OPENS NEW HOSPITAL GATES.

At 10-30 a.m. Her Excellency formally opened the new gates of the combined Bowring and Lady Curzon Hospital which have been presented by Mr. Ahmed Sait, of Messrs R. A. Sattar and Co. Lady Hardinge was accompanied by Lady Hugh Daly and was received by Lieut.-Col. C. A. Johnstone, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon, who conducted Her Excellency to a dais under an elaborate oriental pavilion, opposite St. Paul's Church.

In reading an address to Lady Hardinge the Residency Surgeon introduced the donor. Col. Johnstone said, *inter alia* "The Bowring Civil Hospital, the older of the two institutions and inaugurated before the rendition in 1881 has been in existence many years as an hospital for men and women, but as it was found that the accommodation for women was limited (with only 24 beds), the Lady Curzon Hospital came into existence on the 10th December 1910, mainly as the result of the generosity of six Indian gentlemen in this station, viz. Row Bahadur Arcot Narainsawmy Mudaliar, A. Maigandadava Mudaliar, B. I. Annasawmy Mudaliar C.I.E., Messrs V. Gangathara Chettiar the Hon. Hajee Ismail Sait, Khan Bahadur, and Dr. Darabseth, the donor of the female out-patient dispensary. The Government of India generously came forward and gave the necessary grant of funds for the completion of the work.

These two buildings were separated until this autumn by a central main road, the new market road which ran to the bazar, and being in such close proximity to the hospitals the patients naturally complained of the unceasing noise of traffic night and day and to remedy this evil the Commissioners of the Bangalore Station Municipality took the task in hand and have now deviated the road to the west of the Lady Curzon Hospital and closed the old road giving it up to the hospital authorities. The whole of this renovation is the result of the untiring efforts and able assistance of our Resident, Sir Hugh Daly, who as you know, has interested himself deeply in this hospital and all works connected with it. The finishing touch of this renovation of the hospitals consisted in finding suitable gates for the entrance of this big institution, and now it is my pleasing duty to introduce to Your Excellency with Your Excellency's permission, the donor of a pair of handsome iron gates to this entrance, but I regret to say that these gates have not arrived from England in time; so a replica of them in a scenic style on frame work has been erected so that Your Excellency may see the kind of gate which the generous donor Mr. Ahmed Sait, whom I would now introduce to Your Excellency, has given."

MASSIVE GOLD AND SILVER KEY.

Only a select number of people were present, mainly those interested in hospital work and the nursing staff of both institutions. Mr. Ahmed Sait having replied briefly offered Her Excellency a massive gold and silver key in a cushioned case for the actual ceremony. Going forward then with Col Johnstone and the staff in attendance Lady Hardinge formally turned the key and declared the combined hospitals open. The presentation of garlands followed and the closing phase of the interesting ceremony saw Her Excellency conducted over the emergency room of the Lady Curzon Hospital and introduced to Mrs. Ahmed Sait, the wife of the donor of the gates, from whence a tour was made through the wards of both institutions.

Lady Hardinge returned to the Residency at 11.30. a.m.

VISIT TO INSTITUTION.

LADY HARDINGE GIVES AWAY PRIZES AT MAHARANI'S COLLEGE.

(Associated Press.)

MYSORE, Nov. 19.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge accompanied by the Yuvaraja, Mr. Wood, Miss Osborne, Captain Tod and Captain Benson visited the Maharani's College Mysore yesterday morning. Her Excellency was met by the Dewan, the officiating Lady Superintendent, and others and was conducted to the lecture room when a short programme had been arranged for Her Excellency's benefit. Amongst the items were a violin solo, a Sanskrit and Kanada recitation, some science experiments, and a scene from Shakespear's "As you You Like It" acted by three of the students.

At the conclusion Miss Rukminamma B.A., the officiating Lady Superintendent, read a report after offering Her Excellency a most hearty welcome from the pupils and teachers of the Maharani's College. The Lady Superintendent explained the origin of the College and its progress during the thirty-two years' of its existence, during which period about six thousand high caste Hindu girls had passed out of it. The present establishment was 349. She then pointed out the various difficulties and obstacles that lie in the way of female education in India and attributed the success of the College to the suport which it had always received from the State in the shape of an annual grant of Rs. 40,000 and to the warm encouragement which Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Mysore had always given to it. Finally, the Lady Superintendent again thanked Her Excellency on behalf of the College and begged Lady Hardinge to distribute the prizes to the deserving pupils to whom they had been awarded.

Her Excellency replied in a short speech expressing the pleasure which it gave her in paying a visit to the College and in seeing so many of the pupils and also of the inmates of the Mysore Widows' Home present in the Hall. Lady Hardinge then presented the prizes after which a farewell song was sung followed by God Save the King.

Her Excellency returned to Government House at 11-30 a.m.

CAUVERY RESERVOIR WORKS VISITED.

Yesterday afternoon Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja, the Yuvaraja, Mr. Campbell and His Excellency's Staff paid a visit to the Cauvery Reservoir Works which are about an hour's run by motor from Government House. The idea of building a dam across the Cauvery and thereby forming a reservoir above it was first originated by Tippoo Sultan who laid the foundation-stone a few hundred yards above the spot on which the present dam is being built. The inscription on the stone is interesting, the end of it running as follows:—"May the above dam unto the day of judgment and the constellation of the planets Jupiter, Venus and the Sun under whose auspices it was built ever stand unchanged. Lakhs of rupees were spent on this construction by way of charity and anybody who cultivates the waste and apart from the existing cultivation shall have for himself in charity a fourth of the income accruing thereform and the other three-fourths shall hand over to the Godly Government, he and his heirs ever continuing to be owners. Anyone who does not act up to the above mandate is like Satan a cursed being."

The dam was never commenced and the plans for the present one were prepared by the present Diwan when Chief Engineer of the State. The cost of the reservoir, and dam which sanctioned in October 1911, will amount to 81 lakhs and it is hoped that it will be constructed by the end of 1916. The length of the dam will be 4,200 feet and its height 97 feet above the bed level of the river, thereby forming a reservoir capable of storing 11,000 millions cubic feet of water when the dam is raised to a level of 8 feet over the river bed.

The project of raising the dam to 118 feet so as to store 41,500 millions cubic feet of water and irrigate about 150,000 acres of land now subject to periodical drought forms the subject of arbitration recently by the orders of the Government of India. Over seven thousand men are at present at work constructing the earthwork and the masonry work and digging in the quarries.

Their Excellencies were met by Mr. Subba Rao, Superintending Engineer in charge of the work and Mr. K. Sreenivasa Rao, Chief Engineer of Mysore, who showed His Excellency round. The Viceregal party crossed the river on a barge and inspected the excavation and the dam masonry on the north bank returning by the same route and inspecting the work done on the south bank. His Excellency was much interested in all he saw and returned to the Government House at 7 p.m.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

TRIAL OF THE ACCUSED.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

BARISAL, Nov. 19.

The trial of the accused in the Barisal Conspiracy case was taken up in the jail here by Mr. Cammiae, Sessions Judge, three of the accused, Hemendranath, Mulhuti, and Saileshnath Mukerji are ill. Mr. Gupta assisted by Mr. E. P. Josh Sasankamohan Bose, Rai Bahadur Rajendra Lal Banerjee, Bepin Behary Juha and Mr. Brandt Solicitor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. B. C. Chatterje, Bar-at-Law, assisted by Srichandri Chatterjee, B.L., of Dacca, and Kirchandra Juha, B.L., appeared for some of the accused, many going unrepresented. The Court met at 11 a.m. Two Assessors out of four were selected, one Serajul and the other Jaghesh Chandraich.

The Counsel for the defence at first requested the judge to give an adjournment for at least about a week. Mr. Gupta opposed. After a rather lengthy argument the Judge said after the opening of the case and the examination of the first accused, if it was found that the approvers's statement varies materially with that he made in the Lower Court, the prayer for a short adjournment may be considered.

Then Mr. Gupta made two appellations, one for the removal of Chintasaram Pal's name from the list of absconding accused, against whom Government has withdrawn the case against two, Satish Chandra and Chakrabarties. These were granted, so the number of accused now comes to 26.

Mr. Gupta in opening the case read Section 121 A. and a passage from the decisions of the Chief Justice in the Alipur Bomb Case, the Howrah Gang Case, and of Mr. Ashitosh Mukerji in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, showing that there need not be any direct meaning amongst all members. He said that any one is a member of a conspiracy who acts for a common design, so for the actual attack on Fort William it is necessary to prove their object. He then read from Mayney's Criminal Law, and said that when one got into the meshes of a conspiracy, of he was responsible for the acts of the other members, even when he leaves the conspiracy. He also read from the judgment of Lord Coleridge, in Rajina *versus* Jaglous, and showed that in a conspiracy, to conspire is nothing, agreement is everything. Then he began giving a descriptivo history of the present case, and some documents which were exhibited in the Dacca Conspiracy Case, such as first vow, last vow, etc. Counsel continued, giving a list of overt acts, and was engaged in doing so when the Court rose for lunch.

After lunch, Mr. Gupta continued giving a list of overt acts such as the Gun Theft Case at Janaki Pal house, the dacoities at Kakivira, Birangal Panam, Nagalbund, Koda and others. He then related, how Shyamacharyan Dutta, B.L., met Jogesh Chandra Bhowmik, Inspector of C. I. D. in Calcutta and made over to him a statement which Rajamkanta Das the second approver in this case made to him, and how the enquiry was set on foot by the Inspector-General of Police. Then he related the history of the Dacca Wari Arms Act Case, against Girand Ramohan Das who turned out an approver and is the first approver in this. Then Mr. Gupta read the organisation scheme and said that if after reading these rules a man continues to be a member, he is a member of the conspiracy. The reading of the documents was being continued when the Court rose for the day.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

Mr. B. C. Chatterjee, barrister-at-law has left for Barisal to defend the accused in the conspiracy case, the hearing of which will commence to-day before Mr. Cammaide. Sessions Judge. The defence approached Mr. J. N. Roy, but the latter expressed his inability to go to Barisal and returned the brief.

DARING DACOITY.

WAYFARERS HELD UP AND ROBBED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Nov. 18.

A daring dacoity is stated to have been committed on the night of the 16th instant between Badli Railway station and the Jumna Canal, when five carts laden with men and women from the bathing fair were held up and looted by men armed with pistols.

Jewellery worth Rs. 500 was seized and a woman and five men were severely injured. A European officer and some sowars of the Eleventh Cavalry, a few squadrons of which were encamped not far from the scene of dacoity, hurried to the spot and followed the dacoits and captured one of them. Others made good their escape. The police are making enquiries.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROSECUTION UNDER ABKARI ACT.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

JAMSEDJI EDULJI *v* KING-EMPEROR.
(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

The accused was tried summarily by the First Class Magistrate of Surat for an offence under section 43 (a) of the Bombay Abkari Act in that he was found in possession of 5 gallons and 39 drams of toddy without a permit. The accused admitted the possession, but urged that what was found was not pure toddy but that he brought 4 gallons of pure toddy as allowed by the Act and diluted it with water for use in his bakery.

The Magistrate held that as the accused had not produced any witnesses to show that he purchased only 4 gallons, and as the defence witnesses were interested; and as the vessel in which toddy was found measured 5 gallons and 32 drams, the accused was guilty and convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

Aggrieved by the said conviction and sentence the accused made an application to the High Court under its revisional jurisdiction.

Mr. Manubhai Nanabhoy on behalf of the accused contended that the facts proved did not constitute an offence under section 43 (a) of the Abkari Act. That "toddy" could not be constructed to mean "toddy diluted with water." The prosecution ought to have established that what was found in the accused's possession contained more than 4 gallons of pure toddy as drawn from the trees. The Magistrate had erred in placing the onus on the accused to prove that he had purchased only 4 gallons, and that water was mixed with toddy.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and ordered the fine if paid to be refunded.

TO-DAY'S SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Beaman will preside over the Sessions this morning. There are nine cases sent up for trial, four of them being murder cases.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

GAMBLING DEN RAIDED.

SUCCESSFUL MIDNIGHT SEIZURE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Stenson charged Allibux Hussenalli a police sepoy, and sixteen others including a motor-driver, a butcher, a tailor, a goldsmith and several hawkers and servants, with gambling without a license.

It appears that in consequence of certain information, Inspector Stenson obtained a warrant from the Acting Commissioner of Police, Mr. McTier on the 27th ultimo for the arrest of the accused. On Saturday last, at about midnight, Inspector Stenson, accompanied by Deputy Inspector Melville and four other policemen raided the premises of 106, Telli Mohlla. They forced open the door and arrested the accused, gambling with couries. The room which was cemented and had a raised dial in the centre, was then searched, when a pack of cards, some candles, mats and a wooden cash box containing Rs. 9-6 in change were found. On the ground were found 15 annas 3 pies in coppers and nickels. The accused were next searched and Rs. 85-6-10 in all were found with them.

The proprietor of the building in which the gambling was being carried on is one Goolamhusein, a contractor. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted that they were gambling with couries when caught red-handed by the police.

His Worship sentenced each to pay a fine of Rs. 25, in default, ten days' rigorous imprisonment. One fourth of the fines collected to go to the informant as a reward.

CHEATING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

A DISHONEST CONDUCTOR.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bahal Nazim Beg, a conductor in the Tramway Company, was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of eleven annas belonging to the Company.

As several tramway tickets were recently found missing from the general lot, and the disappearance of the money could not be accounted for, Mr. William Henry Stubbs, Traffic Assistant of the Company, was deputed to enquire into the matter. On the 13th instant, he gave the accused, as usual, a box of tickets after carefully noting the first and last number of each set. This was done in the presence of the starter Vishnu Balwant and a clerk named Matiram. At 10 p.m., the accused returned after duty and handed in his accounts to Mr. Stubbs, when the above named witnesses were again present. Mr. Stubbs checked the tickets and found that eleven were missing the money for which had not ben handed in. He accordingly questioned the accused but the latter could furnish no satisfactory explanation.

The accused pleaded guilty to having misappropriated the money and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and fined Rs. 15, in default, 15 days rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine if collected, eleven annas to be paid to the Tramway Company.

THE LATE MR. C. E. DURNFORD.

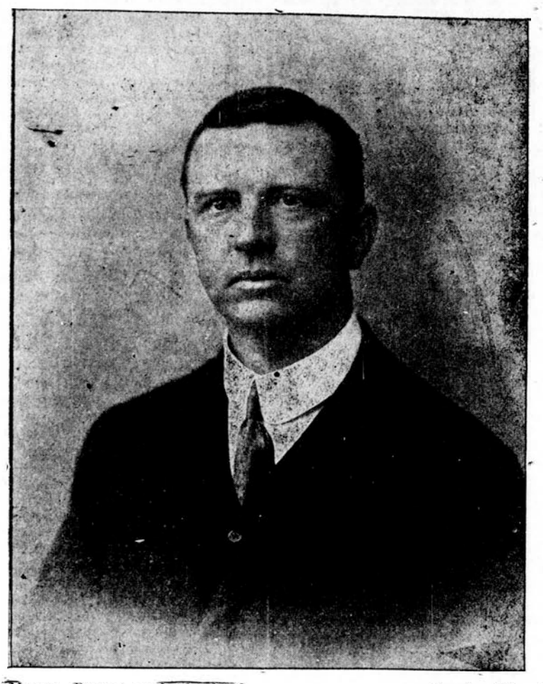

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

District Traffic Superintendent of B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Whose tragic death is reported to day.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

FALL FROM A RUNNING TRAIN.

News was received yesterday morning of a painful tragedy near Kotah on the Nagda-Muttra section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the victim being Mr. C. E. Durnford, District Traffic Superintendent of the section. Mr. Durnford who was travelling in his saloon by a Down train, when somewhere near the Chumball Bridge fell between his saloon and the rear brakevan. Mr. Durnford was run over by his saloon and killed on the spot. Further particulars of this shocking accident have not yet reached Bombay, but it is believed that apparently Mr. Dumford who must have been standing on the balcony overbalanced himself and fell on the line. Mr. Durnford arrived from Home, where he had gone on a year's leave, on Friday last with his wife. He left Bombay for Kotah on Saturday by the Northern Express to take charge of his district and this unfortunate calamity fell on him possibly while he was going on his first inspection tour.

The remains of Mr. Durnford will be brought to Bombay and the train conveying them is timid to reach Grant Road station at 8-15 a.m. this morning. The funeral takes place at Sewree at 9-15 a.m.

Mr. Durnford, after being educated at Eton, came to India in 1898 as an assistant in the well-known firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co. In 1901 he joined the B. B. and C. I. Railway as Assistant Secretary to the Agent, but in 1905 he was transferred to the Traffic Department. He held charge of several districts till last year when he went Home on a year's leave.

The news has come as a shock to his large number of friends and subordinates, among whom he had been highly popular and great sympathy is felt for Mrs. Durnford in her great misfortune.

It will be remembered that Sir William Dring, late Agent of the E. I. Railway, met his death as the result of a similar accident.

A DODGE THAT FAILED.

BAMPTAS SENT TO JAIL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged three Bhamptas named Kissan Ramchunder, Ramchander Hari and Vittal Gunaji, the first with the theft of a bag containing Rs. 47 in cash, and the second and the third with abetment.

The case for the prosecution was that yesterday morning the three men went to the complainant Narsi Jadavjee's shop at Null Bazaar on the pretence of buying flour. The first accused seated himself near a box which contained a bag of money. The other two took the complainant inside the shop and engaged him in conversation. This served to divert the complainant's attention from the first accused, who opened the box and concealed the bag under his clothes. A noise however attracted the complainant's attention, and his suspicious being aroused, he seized the accused and handed him over to the police, who took charge of the bag. The second and third accused tried to run away but were pursued and arrested.

All the accused were convicted, and as they had previous convictions against them, the first accused was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment, the second to four months' and the third to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED GAMBLING.

26, PERSONS CHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Lalji Kursondas Dalal and Bansiram, Shivram Faris with keeping a common gaming house at Fanaswadi and gambling, and Manilal Mataprasad and twenty-three others with gambling. Mr. P. Godinho, and Mr. Kumpani, pleaders, defended the accused.

Inspector Smith asked for a postponement in order to enable the police to complete their enquiries in the matter.

The application was granted, and the hearing postponed to the 25th instant.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS.

PEARL MERCHANTS DECLARED INSOLVENT.

There were no fresh developments reported yesterday in the financial situation and normal business was done in all the markets.

The two pearl merchants against whom notice was issued for adjudication did not object to their being adjudicated and an order was made against them, while the adjudication of Kesrichand pchand, als a pearl merchant, was ann ed in Insolvency Court.

The partners composing the firm of Motilal Tejmul and Company, the Berar Marwaris, can not be found and the matter against them was adjourned.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

PEARL RCHANTS' BA PTCY.

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.

Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of, among others, the following matters in the Insolvency Court yesterday:—

RE SOBHAGCHAND NAGINCHAND AND COMPANY.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, moved absolute the notice of motion to adjudicate Savaichand Soorchand and Fakirchand Ghelabhai, insolvents, on the ground that they were partners in the above firm, which carried on an extensive trade in pearls.

Savaichand appeared in person and admitted that both of them had been partners in this firm.

The notice was obtained by the firm of Beg Mahomed who had advanced Rs. 50,000 to the insolvent firm on two hundies, one of which was paid up.

His Lordship made the notice absolute and directed the two insolvents to join in the schedule with the other two.

On the notice obtained by Kesrichand Rupchand to annul the adjudication order made against him on the ground that he was not a partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company, being called on for further hearing, Mr. Jardine, who was instructed by Messrs. Little and Company for the petitioning creditor, said he had no further evidence to lead.

His Lordship then called Kesrichand in the box and examined him. He said he was not a partner in the firm of Sobhagchand Naginchand and Company nor were the allegations made against him by the hundi broker in course of his evidence true.

Mr. Jinnah, who appeared for Kesrichand, said he had other oral and documentary evidence to show that his client was not a partner in the firm.

Mr. Jardine said he did not wish to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Jinnah said his client did not ask for costs but he hoped that the other side will not commit this mistake again.

The notice was made absolute and the adjudication order annulled.

RE MOTILAL TEJMUL AND COMPANY.

In this matter, Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the petitioning creditor Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal and applied for a fortnight's adjournment of the hearing of the notice issued against the three members constituting the above firm for their adjudication on the ground that notice could not be served on them, alleging that the whereabouts of the insolvents who were supposed to be at Khangaon could not be ascertained.

Mr. Desai said that the munim of the above firm had informed his client that one of the insolvents was at Marwar, while he did not know about the other two.

His Lordship granted the adjournment.

RE SETH HANSRAJ AND OTHERS.

In this matter, the adjudication of eight members of the above firm, who had traded under four different names at different places was confirmed on the last Court day by His Lordship. Mr. Jardine yesterday applied that Pursram Ramdass and four others be also adjudicated on the ground that they were members of the joint family of the insolvents. Counsel said the application was necessary for otherwise the insolvents would spirit away the property.

His Lordship made the adjudication order.

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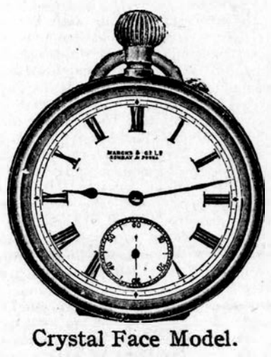
BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY

Usher's
"Green Stripe"
is Extra Old Scotch

The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

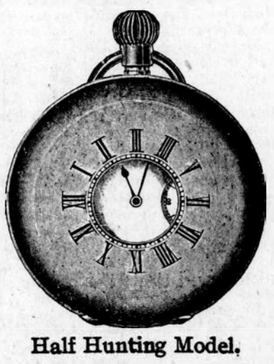
Importers in Bombay:—**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,** Medows Street, Fort.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.



Crystal Face Model.

Hunting Model.



Half Hunting Model.

OUR POPULAR WATCH
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Hunting Rs. 28, Half Hunting Rs. 30.
WALTHAM AMERICAN LEVER WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8. As used by Railway Companies.
OUR ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 45.
Gold Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Rs. 235, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR SQUARE WATCH—For Pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.
OUR "EXTRA FLAT" DRESS WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 55, Hunting Rs. 55, Half Hunting Rs. 60.
Gold ,, Rs. 200, ,, Rs. 235. ,, ,, Rs. 245.
OUR "PORTFOLIO" WATCHES.
Cases in Lizard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.
OUR "LENTILLE" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.
OUR "MILITARY" POCKET WATCH.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 45, Hunting Case Rs. 50, Hunting Half Rs. 50.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal Face Rs. 200, Hunting Case Rs. 240, Half Hunting Rs. 240.
OUR "STANDARD" GOLD WATCH No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 300, Hunting Rs. 320, Half Hunting 325.
OUR "COVENTRY" WATCH ENGLISH-MADE.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Hunting Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.
THE "KEW" ENGLISH WATCH. Made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory, Kew.
Silver Crystal Face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.
THE SUPER-EXCELLENT ENGLISH WATCH.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal Face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 600.
WRIST WATCHES.
The "Military Model" leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch, Nickel Rs. 32, silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached disclosing in wear entire watch Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates therisk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 134.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.
A guarantee given with every watch we sell.
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NEW LIGHT ON PARSI HISTORY.

PROFESSOR HODIWALA'S THIRD PAPER.

SANJAN FIRE TEMPLE.

NEW VIEW OF A TRADITIONAL STATEMENT.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

Professor S. H. Hodiwala of the Bahauddin College, Jungadh, read before the Society for the Prosecution of Iranian Research on Saturday last, a third paper presenting an entirely new view of the traditional statement according to which the Sanjan fire temple is said to have been taken to Navsari on Roz Mahrespand Mah Shahrivar, Wednesday, Ashad Sud five, Vikram Samvat, 1475 (A.D. 1419).

This statement, said Mr. Hodiwala, first appeared in print in Mr. K. R. Kama's "Yazdajardi Tarikh" (1870) and afterwards in the "Parsi Prakash" (1878). The difficulties surrounding the date were these. In the first place, the Roz Mah, the Hindu Tithi, and the week day were all found on calculation to coincide perfectly with the Samvat year 1475. This was a most remarkable fact proving the genuineness of the entry, as it was very unlikely that any Parsi priest of the subsequent centuries possessed the mathematical knowledge and equipment necessary for calculating correctly the Hindu and Parsi dates backwards. But if this part of the statement was certainly unassailable, the other part was as certainly open to attack on all sides. It was not in accordance with the Kisseh which placed the removal of the fire temple to Navsari, twenty-six years after the sack of Sanjan by Mahmud Begada, who came to the throne only in 1459. Nor was it on all fours with the Revayets-contemporary documents of unimpeachable authority—which represented Changa Asa, the Behedin leader who took the most prominent part in the matter, as living between 1478 and 1511 A.D. If Changa had been a hundred years old in 1511 A.D. he would have been only eight years of age in 1419 A.D., and if he had been ninety or less he would not have been born at all. What then was the solution of the difficulty? Simply this, that the Roz Mah and Hindu Tithi portion of the memorandum was correct and that some interesting or notable event did take place on the day in question, but that it was not the installation of the sacred fire at Navsari.

REAL MEANING OF THE PASSAGE.

Mr. Bomanji Patell had quoted as his authority for this statement a Manuscript of Yashts and Nerangs (dated 1800 A. D.) belonging to Mr. R. J. Bamboatwalla, in which the entry had been copied from an older Manuscript of 1658 A.D. Both these Manuscripts, which at present belong to Mrs. D. R. Choksi and Mr. M. R. Unwala, were exhibited and the passage shown and read in the original. The lecturer then said that the real meaning of the passage had been somehow misunderstood at a very early date and that the heading in red ink was an interpolation as it was altogether inconsistent with the statement itself. The real meaning of the five lines in black ink (the original entry) was that on Roz Mahrespand, Mah Shahrwar, Wednesday Ashad Shud five V. S. 1475 (A.D. 1419), the sacred fire was taken to *Thana*, in the Paitishahm Gahanbar (which falls between Roz Astad and Roz Aniran of that month) and that the Fire temple was brought by the Behedins with the consent of the Anjuman to Navsari after it had been taken from Sanjan to Bansdah.

HISTORY OF THE MSS.

The history of the MSS. was then fully gone into and it was shown that the entry in the MS. of 1658 was made from an older Yasna Codex of Dastur Hamjiar Ram Sanjana who lived according to Jasa's Revayet in 1516 A.D. Having settled the meaning of the original entry, the Professor turned to the conclusions to be drawn. In the first place then, it was certain that, if the Fire temple was still at Sanjan in A. D. 1419, not only Campbell's theory of Alauddin Khilji's Alafkhan having sacked Sanjan somewhere between 1295-1315 A.D. but all other hypotheses which placed the sack before 1419 A. D. fell to the ground and were *ipso facto* untenable. Secondly, we had in this memorandum a confirmation from the testimony of Hamjiar Ram (who was was alive in 1516 A.D. five years only after the death of Mahmud Begada, that is to say, a contemporary witness) of the statement of Bahman Kaikobad about the fire having been taken after the sack from Sanjan to Bansdah and thence brought to Navsari. Lastly, that Roz Mahrespand, Mah Sharivar V. S. 1475 (1419 A.D.) was not the date of the installation of the Atash Beheram at Navsari, but of its temporary removal from Sanjan to Thana for some reason not clearly mentioned.

POSITIVE CONCLUSIONS.

Having thus indicated the important position or "certain conclusions which could be drawn from the old entry of 1658 A.D. or rather of 1516 A.D., the lecturer proceeded to point out the conjectural or probable inferences, but while doing so he emphatically declared that they might or might not be true and that he himself would be always prepared to modify or even reject them altogether for any good reasons that might be forthcoming. It was, he said, most unfortunate that we were not informed why the fire of Behram was conveyed to Thana in 1419. As it was, we were left to conjectures, and, though it was hazardous to do so, guesswork—intelligent guesswork—had often its own uses in history as elsewhere. Now it was known, though not generally known, that the sacred fire had, for fear of desecration in times of invasion and violence to be carried off secretly from Navsari to Surat at least three times in the seventy years between 1733 and 1803 A.D. These three cases of 1733, 1776 and 1803 A.D. (all years of Mahratta raids in Navsari), were cited from the Parsi Prakash and other original authorities. The question then was this. If the Sanjan fire temple had to be temporarily removed to Thana in 1419, A.D., could it be shown to be due to anything in the political condition of the Northern Concan corresponding to the tumult, and confusion in Gujerat of 1733, 1776 and 1803 A.D.? The Musulman historians of Gujerat and the Deccan were here silent, but some light, though neither very clear nor very trustworthy, was forthcoming from the traditional statements of certain Hindu castes which were very conflicting and deficient in chronological accuracy but which appeared to contain, all the same, a kernel, though probably a small one, of truth.

SUBSTANCE OF THE TRADITIONS.

The substance of these traditions was that a Hindu Raja named Bhimdeo or Bimb established his sway in the island of Mahim and Salsette about A.D. 1294, that he was succeeded by his son Pratap, who was defeated and slain by Nagardeo of Chaul in 1328 A.D., and that the last succumbed to a Musalman invasion in 1348 A.D. The history of the North Concan was then an absolute blank, even for tradition, until the "establishment of the beneficent sway of the Gujerat Sultans". In the early years of the reign of Sultan Ahmed of Gujerat 1411-1441 A.D., says Mr. S. M. Edwardes, "Malikus-Shark, a Gujerat noble of renown was posted for some years at Mahim. About the same time occurred the great rebellion of the Bhonsles, the descendants of Bhimraja's Bhandari Sardars who were men of considerable influence and wealth.' (Gazetteer of Bombay City p. 19. Rise of Bombay p. 24). Tradition further stated that they seized Mahim and its dependencies and successfully held them against Ahmed Shah for eight years or a little longer, but "they could not command the allegiance of a discontented people and their rule was synonymous with everything that was false, disorderly and corrupt in the administration of a country." (Rise of Bombay. 24-5). But these traditions had not been permitted to stand alone. They had been propped up by three Persian documents which had first found their way into print in 1884, and which had been quoted in the "Rise of Bombay" (1901), but about which the following candid footnote appeared on p. 17 of the second volume of the "Gazetteer of Bombay City." "Three Persian documents printed in the appendix to Vaidya's 'Shukla Yajurvedya Brahmana' are quoted in Edwardes' "Rise of Bombay" pp. 25-26, as further proof of Bimb's ascendancy. But of these, two bear dates showing that they are copies made in A.H. 1124, while the third bears date 819 A.H., in the first year of the Bidar Sultan Alauddin Ghazi, whereas the Deccanis did not occupy Mahim until A.D. 1429." But there were stronger reasons still for holding these papers to be fabricated. The first was dated 28 Zil Hajjah, 708 Fasli, Saka 1221 (A.D. 1299,)—a ridiculously impossible combination of eras. How could Mahomedan months and the Deccan Fasli year have been employed in a genuine document of Northern Concan in 1299, when the Musulmans had scarcely established a footing in the district? Moreover, Raja Bimb was in this paper said to have bought the Sirdesai and Sardespandye watan from Chagunabai for 24000 *Riyals* ("worth" says the translator very naively, "as a dollar—Rs. 2-4") a coin of notoriously European orgin which could not have formed the standard of value anywhere in India in the 13th century. The second paper was dated 817 A.H. (1414 A.D.), (819 A.H.—1416 A.D. was a mistake of the translator's) in the first year of Alauddin Shah Ghazi Bahmani, though Alauddin Bahmani I came to the throne in 1347 and died in 1358 A.D., and Alauddin Shah Bahmani II's accession took place only in 838 A.H.—1435 A.D. according to Ferishta and all the historians.

HISTORICAL BLUNDERS.

The third and last document bore date 901 A.D. (1496 A.D.) and again, contained not only the old absurdity of the 24,000 Riyals purchase money, but other gross historical blunders. For instance. Ramdev Raja of Deogir was represented therein to have gone to Alauddin Khilji's capital in 1286 A.D. (1208 Saka) though Alauddin came to the throne only in 1295 A.D. Then again Alauddin was said to have taken Gujarat in 1209 Saka—1287 A.D., and to have killed Ramdeo in 1210 Saka—1288 A.D., although according to Ferishta and the Tabakat-i-Akbari he was alive in 1307 A.D. Now two of these "original Persian documents" had been recently cited and their importance for Parsi history magnified by Mr. Kakaria, who had adduced the second paper to prove that Sanjan was, in 1416 A.D., "subject to the Bahmani Kings, and that people carried their disputes to Bidur, the capital of those kings to be finally adjudicated." Similarly, the third paper, (that of 1496 A.D.) had been brought forward as evidence of Bhimraja having taken Sanjan and built fortifications and left there a garrison. ("Times of India" 19-11-1912). Indeed these two papers were the main props and pillars of their panegyrist's theory of Mahmad Rahmani having been the real author of the "Sack of Sanjan," because forsooth, he once went to Navsari fifty miles from Sanjan, and "found the country abounding in game!" It was strange indeed to see Mr. Kakaria, who was never weary of extolling his own critical sagacity and scoring the credulity and "implicit faith" of others in the Kisseh-Sanjan swallowing wholesale such impudent and clumsy fabrications. It was not without great reluctance, the Professor added that he had entered into this question, but every honest inquirer had a duty to perform towards Truth, and it was absolutely incumbent upon him to sound the note of warning, particularly because these papers had been once and again belauded and held up as incontrovertible proofs of a ridiculous hypothesis, three years and more after Mr. S. M. Edwardes himself had publicly announced that they were not entitled to any credit. The lecturer then turned once more to the traditions themselves and begged his hearers to consider them on their own merits without being prejudiced against them by this unwise attempt to bolster them up by documentary evidence so-called. He quoted with approval the judicial summing up of Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Edwardes, that a Raja named Bimb did rule in Salsette about A. D. 1300 and that there was a revolt of the Bhandari Sardars which resulted in the temporary eclipse of the overlordship of the Gujarat Sultans, about the beginning of the fifteenth century. (Gazetteer of Bombay City II, p.p. I note and 20.)

HINDUS' HAPPY HUNTING GROUND.

He then pointed out that the North Concan appeared by all accounts to have been between decline of the Taghlak power and the permanent establishment of the authority of the Gujarat Sultans in 1429 A. D., a happy hunting ground for the old Hindu Nayaks and local chieftains—Kolis, Bhandaris, etc., who reasserted their hereditary sway in various parts, declared themselves independent whenever and wherever it was possible to do so, or acknowledged when the circumstances required it, the overlordship of the Bahmani ruler or the Gujarat Sovereign between whom the territory was a debateable land until its final incorporation into the Gujarat dominions (1429 A. D.) by the repeated defeats of the Deccan troops near Mahim and Thana. Consequently there was nothing improbable in the supposition that during these troublous times, especially during the decade (immediately preceding 1429 A. D.) of th Bhongle revolt and ascendancy, the Parsi priests of Sanjan were compelled by the outrageous violence of some petty local tyrant or powerful invader to fly for a time with their most cherished possession—the sacred fire—from the unfortified and defenceless township of Sanjan to the stronghold of Thana defensible as it was both on the sea and land sides. The attention of his hearers was then drawn to the curious support which this conjecture received from an enigmatical passage in the Kissah-Sanjan to which it has been hitherto impossibe to attach any historical significance, but which might now be used to throw light upon and be itself elucidated by the memorandum. In this passage, Bahman had stated that the refugees from Diu remained for three hundred years in Sanjan and spread during the next two hundred into the different Gujarat towns and then a decree of fate fell upon the family of these Dasturs who abode in the town of Sanjan, but that he did not know what had become of all those Dasturs. He had then added that of them one remained called Khushmastah, that his son's name was Khujastah, and that when some years had thus passed, Sultan Mahmud heard of the Raja of Sanjan and sent Alafkhan to invade his territory. Was it not likely, the lecturer asked that this calamity of which Bahman had spoken so darkly, was in some way connected with this very event, which must have been a memorable one, inasmuch as the date had been carefully preserved. It appeared that there was in Bahman's time the recollection of some great calamity in which the priestly guardians of the holy fire had been chiefly involved. The blow had fallen most heavily on the Sacerdotal order and the memorandum pointed in the same direction in as much as it recorded the date on which the Iranshah had found a temporary asylum in Thana. The Professor then summed up the *conjectural* inferences, again warning his hearers that they were only conjectural and might or might not be true. They were first, that the flight to Thana was probably due to some invasion or military disturbance in the district. Second, that the tumult and confusion were in some way connected with the revolt of the Bhongle Sardars against Ahmedshah. Third, that the Parsi priests and the sacred fire of which they were the guardians appeared for some reason unknown to have been peculiar objects of hostility. Fourth, that the disaster came suddenly and unexpectedly, was in fact, "a bolt from the blue."

AIR MAIL TO RIVIERA.

LETTERS 525 MILES BY AEROPLANE.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail," writes:—A second aerial postal service is shortly to be started in France.

The one already begun is from Paris to Pauillac (in the south-west of France) to catch the South American steamers once a fortnight. The new service is to be more elaborate. The airman is to fly from Paris to Nice, taking with him a big mail, and coming down on the way at Nevers, Lyons, and Orange, at each of which towns he will drop one sack of letters and take on board another for the south.

From Paris to Nice by air is 465 miles, but the detours the air postman will make will prolong his journey to 525 miles. He will leave Paris at 8 a.m., the mails being brought to the flying ground at Issy-les-Moulineaux from the head post office by motor-car. The airman will thus have 8½ hours before sunset in which to complete his journey. The flight will be made in a biplane of 100 horse-power capable of attaining a speed of seventy miles an hour.

The Ministry of Commerce has insisted that the biplane shall be provided with an automatic stabilising device. When the new service has been established the saving of time over the railway will be twenty hours.

SWISS TO HAVE POSTAL BANKS

Switzerland has up till now been one of the few states in Europe which have no post office savings bank, says the "Monitor." The deficiency is now to be remedied and a bill has been prepared by the federal post office department which will shortly be considered by the federal council.

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1	,,	,,	15,000	,,	15,000.
1	,,	,,	10,000	,,	10,000.
5	CLAIMS	,,	4,000	,,	20,000.
12	,,	,,	1,250	,,	15,000.
20	,,	,,	750	,,	15,000.
160	,,	,,	625	,,	1,00,000.
800	,,	,,	250	,,	2,00,000.
3,000	,,	,,	100	,,	3,00,000.
6,000	,,	,,	50	,,	3,00,000.
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DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

EVIDENCE SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE.

FURTHER OPINION.

HON. MR. J. P. CHRYSTAL.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Chrystal says:—

I feel that I should at the outset state that, although I believe that the Reclamation of Back Bay may be necessary and desirable at some future date, I am not in favour of this work being taken in hand until the existing areas available for the development of the City are utilised. The first move in this direction is, in my opinion, the opening up of the Western districts from the Hornby Vellard to Bandra Causeway, There is a large area of land available here to meet the requirements referred to in sub-clauses (c) and (e). To develope the district, it is essential that the sewage nuisance at Love Grove should be abolished, and I consider that the removal of this nuisance is one of the most urgent and pressing needs of the City at the moment, and that it should not be delayed. In a short time the centre of the Cotton Trade will be removed from Middle Colaba. This will release a fairly large area with many excellent frontages which I think might be utilised for the requirements mentioned in sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*). in so far as the proposed new Government and public buildings are by nature closely associated with the existing buildings of a similar character at present located in the Fort districts; that is to say, any additional buildings such as a new Council Hall, Public Hall or extensions of the Secretariat, High Court or University might find sites in the Middle Colaba area, but any new Technical or Engineering College, and Institutions not closely associated or dependent on the immediate control and administration of a parent insitution already established in the Fort, might be allotted sites on the Southern end of the suggested New Developments in the North of the Island. It will be seen from the above that I am opposed to inceasing, at present, the residential possibilities of the Fort and Colaba districts, and favour rather the improvement and extension of those in the direction of the North. The arguments I have heard that heads of firms etc., desire to live close to their offices, are in my opinion contrary to the experience of cities at home where the whole tendency of this class of people is to live in the suburbs and out of town. Following the scheme of development here outlined, I think a site in the neighbourhood of the Hornby Vellard might be found for the new St. George's Hospital, as in future years this would be a more central position (in view of the increased population in the North) than Middle Colaba which I have heard suggested as a possible site for this new Hospital. As the hill of Trombay has been adversely reported upon by Mr. P. J. Mead, I.C.S., as lacking in sities for an extensive residential quarter, the objects mentioned in sub-clause (*d*) might be served by reserving land in the neighbourhood of Coorla. The flat land from the East of the railway up to the foot of this hill and to the Thana Creek might also be used for industrial purposes. The latter is an area that will be accessible by sea as well as by rail. The present lines of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways will serve the areas suggested for development, but this service must be well supplemented by tramways and wide roads. I think the new road at present under construction through Worli and Mahim will prove too narrow for the traffic that it may ultimately have to carry when this portion of the Island is fully developed.

MR TRIBHOVANDAS MANGALDAS.

Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy says: The scheme formulated in the order of 1909 recognises that the desirable position for dewellings intended to be occupied by the wealthy classes is along the Western shore of the Island. I would add that the shore line fronting Back Bay will also be suitable for buildings for Government Officers. The provision of building sites on the Mahim-Worli strip necessitates the removal of the Love Grove Pumping Station from its present position to the North-East of Bombay and the opening up of the area by means of cheap and easy communication. *i.e.*, by running a Tramway line from Tardeo and Elphinstone Road Station right up to the Mahim woods. A portion of the Mahim range and the rest of the Island will be suitable for the labourers and Factory hands who must be housed close to the Factories and Docks as their present scale of wages and hours of work cannot permit their travelling any distance to and from the scene of employment. Even the reclamation of Back Bay will not allow the Mahim foreshore to suffer. Both the building areas are required—the Back Bay foreshore for the well-to-do and the Official's and the Mahim area for the labouring and middle class population. The development of Trombay need not be considered at present. I agree that the development of that Island should be left to private enterprise. The Mahim unoccupied area and the Northern districts are really suitable localities for well-to-do clerks and others of the same class. The bulk of the labouring population will have to be accommodated in the area East of the G. I. P. Railway as the new trade depot at Mazagaon will be a very busy district.

MR. M. S. BHARUCHA.

Mr. M. S. Bharucha, Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, says: Since 1909, new chawls have been erected by the Board at Imamwada, Nagpada, Agripada, Mandvi and Soparibaug Road, having 1,290 living rooms, which with 2,961 living rooms in chawls previously constructed. make up the total of 4,251 living rooms. The total cost of these chawls, including value of land, but exclusive of the cost of management and establishment, amounts to about Rs. 34,32,000. Besides these chawls, there are semi-permanent camps at Palton Road and Chowpaty containing 248 and 262 rooms respectively. The average population of these chawls and camps during 1912-13 was 17,266. In addition to these chawls and camps, the Board have sanctioned the erection of chawls at Chinch Bunder and Agripada, containing 372 and 336 rooms respectively, and semi-permanent camps at Agripada and Soparibaug Road having 115 and 126 rooms respectively. The erection of these structures will be shortly taken in hand. Since the Government orders of 1909, provision has been made in the amended Improvement Trust Act whereby the Trust can materially assist the employers of labour in providing housing accommodation for their workmen close to their works, and the Directors of three mills are in negotiation with the Trust for availing themselves of the facilities afforded by this provision of the Act. It goes without saying that no individual or public body, no matter what their rosources may be, can deal satisfactorily single-handed with the question of housing people living in one room tenements, seeing that according to the census of 1911, out of the total population of 9,29,082 living in 2,00,308 tenements, 7,43,247, *i.e.*, about 80 per cent. of the total population live in 1,66,337 one room tenements. It should be made obligatory, by legislative enactment, on the large employers of labour, such as owners of mills, workshops, etc., to provide housing accommodation for their workmen. Prior to the amendment of the Improvement Trust Act these employers of labour could not carry out this requisition, as they had no power to acquire land for the erection of chawls for their workmen, and to obtain money at fairly cheap rate of interest for the erection of these chawls. Both these disabilities have now been removed. In the interest of these employers, their workmen, and the well being of the city generally, suc ha legislative enactment as that above stated appears to be necessary.

As to the question of the recovery from the Improvement Trust afteer negotiation of their rights of reclamation in Back-bay south of Churney Road it has already been arranged between Government and Trust that Government carry out the whole Scheme, and pay to the Trust from year to year a share of the net profit that may actually accrue on the whole project, calculated on the propotion which the vested area bears to the whole area of the Scheme.

Instead of removing the Love Grove Pumping Station from Worli, it has eventually been decided to retain it in its present position, but to extend the outfall further into the sea, which, it is believed, will do away with the present nuisance of the foreshore being fouled by the return of sewage on the shore. If these expectations be not realized, the outfall will have to be diverted either to Colaba as advised by Mr. Baldwin Latham or to the Municipal Kutchra Reclamation land at Devnur as suggested by Sir Charles Ollivant. It is belived that Government is opposed to the former alternative, and this opposition will be still more intensified if the Back-bay Reclamation be carried out as proposed by Government.

MAHIM WOODS SCHEME.

So far we have dealt with points mentioned in paragraphs 4 (i), (ii), (iii) of Government Resolution No. 7440, dated 16th October 1913, in connection with some of the schemes mentioned in paragraphs 17 and 18 of Government Resolution No. 3022, dated 14th June 1909. It now remains to deal with the point mentioned in paragraph 4 (iv) of Government Resolution No. 7440, dated 16th October 1913, and to consider the measures which should now be taken for systematic further development; and the measure of prime importance that should now be taken in hand is the orderly development of such northern portion of the city, as is not included in the schemes, now being carried out by the Trust, and especially of Mahim Woods, including the tract of land situated between the two Railways north of Mahim Loop Line of Railway.

While schemes for the development of Mahim Woods are being considered since 1888, the area gets built upon any how, and if this state of affairs goes on any longer, the improvement of this area will become impossible except at prohibitive outlay. It is therefore necessary that something effectual and practical should be done in the very near future for the orderly development of this area. For this purpose only two alternatives appear to be available, *viz*:—(*a*) To include the whole area in a street scheme, acquire it and treat it as the Trust are now dealing with the area in Schemes V and VI, or (*b*) to devise means whereby the owners themselves may be made to carry out the orderly development of the area, without imposing any burden on the public purse. The adoption of alternative (*a*) will involve not only a very heavy initial outlay, but also recurring expenditure in the shape of interest and sinking fund charges for a very long period, as experience gained in the execution of Schemes V and VI shows that it takes a very long time for the development and ultimate disposal of such large areas of land. The owners of the lands, included in the scheme, are apparently, as usual, unwilling to part with their properties. This in the interest of both the rate-payers and of the owners of the properties included in the scheme, the adoption of alternative (*a*) seems inadvisable, if another alternative be available and found free from these objections. The adoption of alternative (*b*) is dependent on the drafting and passing of a suitable Town Planning Act. Its provisions must be such as to ensure the orderly development of the area as a whole at the expense of the owners of the properties bettered by the Scheme, and without inflicting any burden on public purse. Owners of lands required for the recreation ground, new streets, etc., will have to be adequately compensated, and this amount of compensation will have to be recovered in equitable shares from other owners whose properties are bettered. Assuming that such an Act could be drafted and adopted the area in question should be dealt with under alternative (*b*). It is suggested therefore that a comprehensive Scheme for Mahim Woods be drawn up, that a suitable Town Planning Act may be drafted and passed, and that the Scheme be carried out, either by the Trust or the Municipality, or any independent Body that Government may appoint under the provisions of that Act. While the Scheme is being carried out (*a*) the Love Grove out-fall may be extended into sea as proposed, or if this fails in abating the nuisance, be diverted to Devnur, and (*b*) sewers laid in the area, for the effectual removal of the sullage from the area. The Scheme should provide large areas of open spaces for the purposes of recreation and health, and a few roads from West to East joining it with Schemes V and VI. No provision need be made in this Scheme for the sites of Government institutions, nor for those of public institutions in which Government are interested, except for the accommodation of the Police. No sharp lines of demarcation may be laid down for residential quarters for the different grades of society, and no space should be reserved for industries, such as mills, etc.

WIDENING OF EXISTING PUBLIC STREETS.

Greater facility should be given to the Municipality for widening at reasonable cost a large number of public streets under set-back section of Municipal Act. This can be done by amending Section 301 (1) of the Municipal Act, which, as at present in force, enables the house owners to score so heavily and unjustly over the Municipality, and prevents the enforcement of set-backs in a large number of cases. All that an owner is reasonably entitled to, owing to the enforcemen of a set-back of his premises, is the net loss that will be sustained by him, and in calculating this net loss, the extent to which the rest of his premises, that will remain in his hands after the set-back has been taken, will be bettered, should be taken into account.

BACK-BAY RECLAMATION.

This work comes under the measures referred to in paragraph 4 (v) of Government Resolution No. 7440, dated 16th October, 1913. So far as public requirements are concerned it is one of the measures "not necessarily for immediate adoption, but as being calculated ultimately to be called for in pursuance of a consistent policy of development. The public requirement is the provision of a large area for suitable housing accommodation close to Fort for the large number of people who have their places of business in Fort. This demand has hitherto been largely met by the buildings erected in the last few years on Trust's Hornby Road, Marine Lines, Wellington Lines, Wodehouse Road and Colaba Estates. This demand is further likely to be met by the erection in the near future of suitable buildings on Cotton Green and the site of the existing godowns at Middle Colaba which will in all probability be available for residential purposes when the cotton trade is diverted to Sewri as already settled. Then again if the Municipality succeed in doing away with the existing nuisance along the foreshore, either by further extending the outfall into the sea, or diverting it to Devnur, many well-to-do people, who can afford to keep motor cars, may prefer to live at Mahim Worli, etc., close to the Western foreshore, even though their places of business be in Fort. So far as public requirements are concerned therefore Back-bay Reclamation is not a work of immediate necessity. When all the other resources of the City are made available and exhausted, the work in question may become necessary. No doubt the provision of the proposed marine and a large recreation ground in connection with the proposed reclamation, will be very desirable amenities to the City, but instead of utilizing any portion of the available resources in providing these amenities at present, it would be to the interest of the City to keep these works in abeyance for the present, and utilize all the resources in developing different parts, especially the north of the City. Nothing will be lost by keeping this work in abeyance for the present. The cost of the reclamation will not be greater say 20 years hence than it is now. But such is not the case with the development schemes in other parts of the City, as was exemplified in the case of the proposed widening of Abdul Rehman Street—a work which became so expensive by the lapse of a few years, that this desirable scheme had to be abandoned owing to its prohibitive cost. What happened in the case of widening of Abdul Rehman Street, will also happen in the case of Mahim Woods. If let alone for a few years and allowed to be built upon as at present, these woods will have either to be dealt with under a Street scheme at enormous expenditure or the district allowed to become an insanitary area to be eventually dealt with under an Improvement scheme at a heavy cost.

MR. PURSHOTUMDAS THAKURDAS.

Mr. Purshotumdas Thakurdas, says:—In your letter No. 3102, dated 17th October, 1913, you have invited me to give my opinion regarding Government Resolution No. 7440, dated 16th October, 1913, in addition to my sending you the views of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau. The latter have been sent to you by my letter to you, dated the 7th instant, and I beg here to say what I personally think regarding paragraph 5, of the Government Resolution. I am of the opinion that it is most undesirable to remove the University buildings and the Colleges grouped in their neighbourhood, the Secretariat and the High Court to another part of the Island. These institutions, and especially the High Court and the Colleges in the neighbourhood of the University, must remain in about as close proximity to the business part of Bombay, *viz.*, the Fort, as at present. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau's Committee think that space necessary for extension to these institutions will be available when the Cotton Green is removed to Mazagaon. It is, however, understood that a considerable part of the Cotton Green and adjacent land used at present for godowns, factories and other concerns in connection with the location of the cotton trade, will be utilized for the St. George's Hospital which requires to be removed from its present site, to allow for much-needed extension to the Victoria Terminus Station. It is also likely that the B. B. & C. I. Railway may want further space for extension to the present terminus station at Colaba. I think that the large area of land at present occupied by the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Colaba can well be reduced by their making Grant Road as their terminus station for long distance trains and goods traffic. I do not suppose it would be difficult to acquire land for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, in continuation of their existing station at Grant Road, enough for their present needs and for future extensions. The location of the terminus at Grant Road will not be in any way extra-detrimental to the locality at Grant Road, as, a number of Mills already stand round there. The existing stations Charni Road, Marine Lines and Church Gate are necessary for local traffic specially, and I advocate their retention for same only. When the working of local trains is electrified, as I expect it will be sooner or later, the long distance traffic commencing from Grant Road will not cause any inconvenience to the railway. I do not think long distance traffic commencing from Grant Road will cause any very serious inconvenience to the public either. As it is, the bulk of these passengers get in either at Colaba or Grant Road. However, if necessary, sections of long distance trains may be started from the Victoria Terminus and joined to the main train coming from Grant Road at Dadar. As, after opening of the new docks and the reclamation ground at Sewri for shipping and landing of import cargo purposes, the B. B. & C. I. Railway will be importing their stores and coal direct by rail from the docks or wharves at Sewri. I think the B. B. & C. I. Railway cannot be seriously inconvenienced owing to removal of their terminus to Grant Road, except for the cost involved. But this will relieve a considerable area at Colaba for extension of College residency quarters and appendages to the University and its Colleges. (*b*) Should the area made available as suggested above be not sufficient, I am of the opinion that recourse may be had to reclamation. (*c*) I am in favour of reclamation of one small section at first to be followed by additions, if reclamation be found suitable from a financial point of view, which is very much doubted at present. You will notice from the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau's reply to (*b*) paragraph 5 that they have reason, "to apprehend that the cost of reclamation will be too expensive to make it a feasible scheme."

It is popularly believed that the opinions of experts regarding the cost of reclamation of the Back Bay differ most considerably. For the satisfaction of this, it is most desirable not to launch a single scheme of considerable size at the commencement even though it may be carried out in sections; if it be possible a demonstration of the feasibility of reclamation on a small scale will be the right step, in the commencement, towards attracting capital and popularity for reclamation later on.

I take it that the provision of funds for reclamation as suggested above will be made by Government.

With reference to paragraph 6, I think it is desirable to devise measures for securing co-ordination and expedition in carrying out of measures that Government may resolve on adopting now and hereafter.

The landed interests in the town and Island of Bombay are divided, broadly speaking, between—(1) The Municipality. (2) The City Improvement Trust. (3) The Port Trust. All these three bodies work with either the Bombay tax-payers or the Bombay merchants' money in the form of taxes, cesses or other duties. It is therefore most desirable that these institutions which control the development, sanitation and the trade of the city should co-ordinate in execution of whatever is decided upon as most necessary or suitable for the city's needs. I believe it would be best if a small Committee consisting of a representative from each of these three bodies be appointed for the purpose of reporting to Government every year how the progress of schemes sanctioned is going on. I would suggest the Committee be presided over by one of the Secretaries to Bombay Government and that the representatives of the three bodies should, as far as possible, not be the executive officers of same. I mean, that it would be desirable for the Municipality, the City Improvement Trust and Port Trust to nominate on the Committee one of their members other than the Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman of the Improvement and Port Trusts. I beg to repeat these are my personal views.

THE BHIL DISTURBANCE.

LEADERS ARRESTED AND WARNINGS GIVEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 18.

Regarding the disturbance in the Bhil country, the latest information is, that after prolonged and repeated endeavours by Messrs. Barrow and Hudson, and by Major Hamilton, to effect a settlement of the dispute, it was reluctantly decided to advance and clear the Mangad hill on which the Bhills were assembled. This was done on the morning of the 17th when the troops surrounded the Bhils and arrested about 900 including their leaders Punja and Govind Garh. All the Bhils except the leaders were on the same day dismissed to their homes and villages after being personally warned by Mr. Barrow, Commissioner, Northern Division, against any renewal of the disturbance which can now be regarded as closed.

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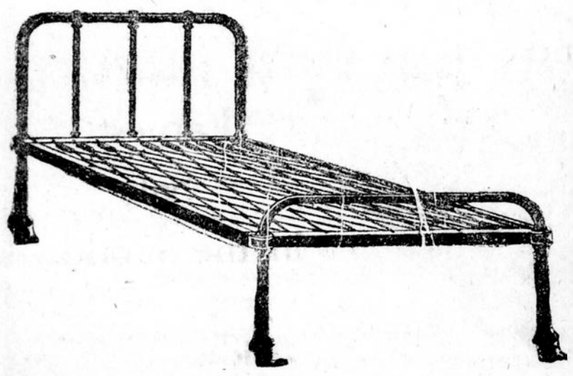

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.